

Recreation Providers



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The Idaho Foundation for Parks and Lands

The Idaho Foundation for Parks and Lands is a statewide public benefit privately funded organization whose mission is to preserve and protect open-space lands and unique natural, scenic settings for public benefit through various flexible conservation methods. It was formed in 1972 following the lengthy and involved process of accepting the Harriman donation in eastern Idaho in which not only land but also a share of voting stock needed to be transferred.

In its 30-year history the Foundation has rendered its services at less than 1 percent of the value of its land assets. The Foundation contributes to long-term economic benefit as a partner in sustaining quality-of-life for the citizens of this state.

The Foundation has been most fortunate in acquiring a considerable portion of its inventory by donation. The dynamic fit of the Foundation holding property, some of which could be used as a match for Land & Water Conservation projects, has decelerated with a diminishing LWCF state apportionment. The last property transfer under this program occurred in 1988. Following are properties in the program.

- Hemingway family *Taylor Bear Track Williams Fishing Preserve*. \$95,000 donated in two separate conveyances to the State. Used to match Harriman Master Plan. Located in Lincoln County, transferred in 1974-75. Now managed by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game.
- *Veteran's Memorial State Park, Phase II*, located in city of Boise. Boise Cascade Lake, 35 acres and one-mile circumference with accessible fishing piers, was donated to the State for a match amount of \$65,000; transferred in 1977.
- *Treaty Rock* located in the city of Post Falls. 3.63 acres of historical and archeological significance; transferred to the city of Post Falls and matched for its full value of \$30,000 in 1977.
- *McCall Mill Park*, 1.8 acres and 560 linear feet of waterfront on Payette Lake. Matched \$269,000 of its appraised value of \$560,000. Transferred to the city of McCall in 1980.
- *Penitentiary Canal Bike Path*, located in Ada County alongside the Barber Pool Conservation Area. Almost 35 acres of the Pool transferred to Ada County in 1988 for a match of \$197,500 to assist with the completion of this important segment of the Greenbelt.

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Idaho Recreation and Park Association

The Idaho Recreation and Park Association (IRPA) is an organization consisting of park and recreation professionals and lay persons who are interested in and involved in providing and promoting park and recreation services to residents and visitors of Idaho. These services include providing recreational activities for all ages, needs and interests; providing park and recreation facilities for all interests and abilities, as well as the professional management of these services.

Current membership in the association totals more than 240 members, and is made up of municipal, county, district, state, federal, private and business professionals associated with park and recreation products, plus board members, students and volunteers.

The mission of the IRPA is to serve members and support their effort to enhance Idaho's quality of life by promoting the preservation, growth, and development of park and recreation services to benefit the health and well being of our people, our communities, our economy, and our environment.

This mission is further emphasized in the association by-laws as follows:

- To organize all levels of park and recreation personnel and interested lay people, for the purpose of promoting, broadening and improving park and recreation services, personnel and the profession.
- To assist in the promotion of standards of administration, supervision, leadership, safety, compensation, program facilities and professional ethics.
- To encourage and promote adequate programs of pre-service and in-service training, for professional and non-professional recreation and park personnel.
- To stimulate closer cooperation and coordination between the various agencies—public, private, commercial, education and industrial—engaged in park, recreational and related services and hold membership herein, if deemed necessary.
- To publish a newsletter and other bulletins or communications for dissemination of information concerning activities and interests of the association.
- To act as an agency for representing and protecting the interests of recreation and park personnel and field staff.
- To encourage study and research on matters of professional interest.
- To study existing park and recreation legislation. To promote and sponsor new legislation and additions and betterment to existing legislation in the field of public, private, commercial, education and industrial recreation services.
- To be aware of sociological and technological changes and be prepared to meet them as they arrive.

To further strengthen the association and its benefit to the citizens of Idaho they continue to emphasize and promote the creation of partnerships. These partnerships include tourism providers, universities, utilities, health organizations, and various commercial providers.

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Idaho Recreation and Tourism Initiative

The Idaho Recreation and Tourism Initiative (IRTI) is the umbrella group for coordinating outdoor recreation policies, programs and projects in Idaho. The Initiative started in 1988. Principal partners include the Idaho departments of Parks and Recreation, Commerce, Fish and Game and Transportation; US Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation and National Park Service; and such private sector entities as the Idaho Campground Owners Association and the Idaho Outfitters and Guides Association. The Initiative works to:

- Improve recreation and tourism information for the public.
- Improve recreation and tourism opportunities for the public.
- Provide high-quality recreational and tourism services to the public.
- By working together, all entities save money and serve the public more effectively. The Initiative has been responsible for:
- Initiating the annual Idaho Governor's Conference on Recreation and Tourism.
- Initiating action that led to creation of a State Scenic Byway System.
- Annually updating and publishing the Idaho Campground Directory.
- Completing the Idaho Wildlife Viewing Guide and the Scenic Byway brochure.
- Maintaining a 1-800 phone system and an Internet web page.

The Initiative facilitates SCORTP planning goals, strategies and the periodic update of SCORTP.

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Association of Idaho Cities

Helping cities get the most for their citizens for the least expenditure of city funds is the bottom line for recreation or any other service. More than three out of every five Idahoans live in cities. They utilize city parks in their hometowns, but they also use recreational facilities nearby, on county-owned, state-owned and federal property.

High on the Association of Idaho Cities priority list is developing recreation facilities. Administration can often be accomplished by partnership activities with the Department of Commerce, local chambers of commerce, county and federal governments and private sector involvement.

Cities need access to parks for their citizens – whether the parks and recreation areas are located within city limits or not. Highways, roads and bridges must be kept in good repair for recreational purposes. Security and safety are important.

Many greenbelts and bicycle paths require direct cooperation from city, county, federal and private owners for their continuity along rivers and scenic routes.

Cities want to be included in planning processes early, so they can plan and zone for the use of such areas. Long-range planning is crucial.

Money is tight in the public sector. Land developers must plan for open space, landscaping and park facilities within their subdivisions, because city budgets cannot keep up with growth needs in Idaho today. Health and safety expenditures must come before recreation and it is in the best interest of community development to include such aesthetic and recreational buffer zones within their neighborhoods.

The overall environmental impact must be considered in park planning, with considerations of sound levels, scenic perspective, habitat, air and water quality and possible future conditions considered when recreational usage is contemplated. Again, long-range planning is critical to the Association of Idaho Cities.

- Cities must be included in early planning processes, even when sites are not presently within or near to a city. Idaho is growing and its cities are spreading.
- Cities need funding information and knowledge. How can they go about land-trades; what grants are available; what are the possibilities for sharing costs; how can they get more money to establish park areas?
- State and federal agencies need to provide concise, easy-to understand information about planned recreational developments regarding the environment, accessibility, safety, traffic impact and impact and possible business benefits within cities as a result of tourism projects. Most Idaho towns do not employ water quality experts, environmental engineers, transportation or trade experts. They require information the general public can understand.

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Idaho Department of Fish and Game

The Idaho Department of Fish and Game was established in essentially its present form in 1938 to preserve, protect, perpetuate and manage the wildlife of Idaho and “provide for the citizens of this state and, as by law permitted to others, continued supplies of such wildlife for hunting, fishing and trapping” (Idaho Code, Section 36-103). Since 40 percent of all Idaho residents and thousands of non-residents bought a hunting or fishing license in 1990, the Department is firmly associated with outdoor recreation management in Idaho.

The Department’s guiding principles relative to fulfilling its mission are outlined in *A Vision for the Future: Idaho Department of Fish and Game Policy Plan, 1990-2005*. Specifically, guiding principles that relate directly to outdoor recreation include:

- The Department will advocate that fish and wildlife receives equal treatment with all other resources in land and water management decisions.
- The fish and wildlife resources of Idaho belong to the residents of the state and, while national interests will also be considered, these resources will be managed for the recreational and other legitimate benefits that can be derived by the residents of Idaho.
- Fish and wildlife management will be designed to provide a variety of consumptive and nonconsumptive recreational opportunities, as well as scientific and educational uses.
- Fish and wildlife habitat and populations will be preserved, protected, perpetuated, and managed for their intrinsic and ecological values, as well as their direct benefit to humans.
- The Department will support sport fishing, hunting and trapping as traditional and legitimate uses of Idaho’s fish and wildlife resources.
- The Department will manage wildlife at levels that provide for recreational opportunity but do not result in significant damage to private property.
- The Department will promote and conduct training and educational programs that emphasize sportsmanship, outdoor skills, ethical outdoor behavior, the needs of fish and wildlife, and the wise use and appreciation of fish and wildlife resources.
- The Department will provide information on Idaho’s hunting and fishing to identify recreational opportunities and to meet specific management goals.
- The Department will emphasize individual recreational opportunities rather than promoting contests, competitions or activities that might result in commercialization of fish and wildlife resources.
- On land open to the public, the Department will advocate access that provides a variety of fish-and-wildlife-associated recreational opportunities while achieving habitat and population management goals.
- The Department will cooperate with sportsmen and landowners to

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minimize negative aspects of outdoor recreation on private lands and to ensure the continued availability of access to them, by permission, for wildlife associated recreation.

- Agreements with other governing agencies will be developed to ensure cooperative management of fish and wildlife resources is shared.

- The Department will advocate land management practices that protect, restore and enhance fish and wildlife habitat, especially habitats such as wetlands and riparian areas that benefit a wide variety of fish and wildlife species.

- Cooperation and assistance will be provided in the development of fish and wildlife management plans and educational programs where benefits accrue to the general public.

- The Department will oppose the issuance of outfitting licenses and special use permits where the impacts to fish and wildlife resources are unacceptable or the opportunity for non-guided recreation is significantly impaired.

- The Department will actively support and participate in efforts to protect or enhance the quality of water in Idaho's lakes, rivers and streams.

- The Department will oppose legislation, land and water use activities, policies or programs that result in significant and unwarranted loss of fish and wildlife habitat or populations and will advocate project designs that, either mitigate, minimize or eliminate such losses.

The Department's long-range goal in the area of public recreation is to ensure the long-range viability of fish and wildlife populations that provide a wide mix of consumptive and nonconsumptive recreational opportunities available to the greatest number of potential clients possible and to help ensure that public access to exercise those opportunities is maintained.

Attainment of that goal demands that the Department continue to respond to many challenges, including:

- Maintenance of healthy ecosystems, featuring clean, pure water and healthy vegetation of appropriate types and in sufficient quantity to meet the needs of fish and wildlife year-round.

- Education of an increasingly urbanized population concerning the biological requirements of organisms, the wise management and use of resources, and elements of ethical outdoor behavior.

- Establishment of sportsmen access points to public lands statewide, in cooperation with other land management agencies, to allow sportsmen opportunities to pursue their preferred activities.

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Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation

Vision

We are innovators in outdoor recreation, committed to excellent service and resource stewardship. We foster experiences that renew the human spirit and promote community vitality.

Mission

- To promote the general welfare and enhance the quality of life for present and future generations by developing and protecting, where needed, the State's significant natural and cultural heritage.
- Providing high-quality recreation opportunities by providing customers with a suitable setting for recreation, and maintaining the desired ecosystem condition.
- To promote the appropriate use of recreation as a means of enriching society and the wholesome enjoyment of life.
- To provide a balance between individual rights and what is best for the common good.
- To educate and lead people to a part of the natural world.
- To touch the lives of all Idahoans in some positive way.
- To work with other agencies and groups who are interested in the goals we may have in common.
- To maintain close contact with constituent concerns and represent their needs to the department.
- To be visionary in providing policy, direction, and leadership to staff.
- To advocate adequate funding for the agency's activities.

Roles and Responsibilities Related to Outdoor Recreation and Tourism

House Bill 138 of the 1965 Legislature stated: "It is the intent of the Legislature that the Department of Parks and Recreation shall formulate and put into execution a long-range, comprehensive plan and program for the acquisition, planning, protection, operation, maintenance, development and wise use of areas of scenic beauty, recreational utility, historic, archaeological or scientific interests, to the end that the health, happiness, recreational opportunities and wholesome enjoyment of the life of the people may be further encouraged. The legislature finds that the state of Idaho and its

subdivisions should enjoy the benefits of federal assistance programs for the planning and development of the outdoor recreational resources of the state, including the acquisition of lands and waters and interests therein.”

In addition to these enabling responsibilities, the IDPR has been provided legislative authority for the following:

- Adopt, amend or rescind rules necessary for the administration and the use and protection of park and recreation areas subject to its jurisdiction.
- Make expenditures for the acquisition, care, control, supervision, improvement, development, extension and maintenance of all lands under the control of the department.
- Enter into partnerships with other state entities, whether to seek or provide assistance in the improvement or development of lands or properties controlled by the board or any other department or agency of the state.
- Appoint local and regional park and recreation advisory groups, including the recreational vehicle advisory committee, waterways improvement fund grant advisory committee, and off-highway vehicle advisory committee.
- Cooperate with and secure agreements with both the United States and its agencies, and local governments of the State for the purposes of acquiring, supervising, improving, developing, extending or maintaining lands which are designated as state parks, state monuments or state recreational areas.
- Construct, lease or otherwise establish public park or recreational privileges, facilities and conveniences and to operate said recreational services and to make and collect reasonable charges for their use or to enter into contracts for their operation.
- Prepare and maintain a comprehensive plan for the development of the outdoor recreational resources of the state.
- Develop, operate and maintain outdoor recreational areas and facilities of the state and to acquire lands, waters, and interests in lands and waters for such areas and facilities.
- Establish, develop, supervise and maintain through cooperative agreement, lease, purchase or other arrangement the Idaho recreation trail system.
- Administer the State Waterways Improvement Fund for the protection and promotion of safety, waterways improvement, creation and improvement of parking areas for boating purposes, making and improving boat ramps and moorings, marking of waterways, search and rescue, and all things incident to such purposes including the purchase or real and personal property.

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- Administer the state off-highway motor vehicle account for the acquisition, purchase, improvement, repair, maintenance, furnishing and equipping of off-road motor vehicle facilities and sites or areas used by off-road vehicles on public or private land, and to assist the enforcement of laws and regulations governing the use of off-road vehicles.
- Administer the federal recreational trails program for environmental and safety education programs, maintenance and restoration of existing recreational trails, development and rehabilitation of trailside and trailhead facilities and trail linkages for recreational trails, purchase and lease of recreational trail construction and maintenance equipment, and construction of new recreational trails (with restrictions for new trails on federal lands).
- Administer the recreational vehicle account for the acquisition, lease, development, improvement, and maintenance of facilities designed to promote the health, safety, and enjoyment of recreational vehicle users.
- To promulgate rules to improve boating safety on Idaho's waters, including adopting standards for safe operation and equipment of vessels, and to foster the greater development, use and enjoyment of the waters of the State.
- Conduct investigations, including public hearings, to establish and amend a list of threatened or endangered wildflowers and shrubs.

Customer Profile

Parks

Idaho's 27 state parks log between 2.5 and 3 million visitor days each year. More than 2 million annual visits are made by people who use the parks for recreation during the day. About 65 percent of those visitors are Idahoans. Of our 300,000+ campers, 43 percent are residents.

Boating

Nearly 400,000 people boat Idaho's waters each year. There are more than 81,000 registered motorboats and sailboats, and approximately 100,000 non-motorized vessels such as rafts, canoes, kayaks and dories. The number of registered vessels is growing by approximately 3 percent annually. Much of this increase is attributed to the rapid growth in the use of personal watercraft, which are themselves growing at a 15 percent annual rate in Idaho.

Recreational Vehicles

The number of recreational vehicles licenses in Idaho continues to grow. In calendar year 2002, 84,469 motor homes, travel trailers, truck campers, tent trailers, and van conversions were licensed statewide. This number has increased from 75,319 in 1985.

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Snowmobiles

Snowmobiles are an increasingly popular form of recreation transportation in Idaho. Idaho has more than 52,000 registered snowmobiles. The registration fees from these snowmobiles support the grooming and maintenance of 8,000 miles of snowmobile trails—the most of any western state. Idaho’s snowmobile trail system is located throughout 28 counties.

Off-Highway Motorized Vehicles

Off-highway motorized vehicles (ATVs and off-highway motorcycles) are a popular form of recreation transportation in Idaho. Idaho has more than 67,000 registered off-highway motorcycles and ATVs. The number of registered off-highway motorized vehicles has grown 46 percent in the past five years.

Non-Motorized Trail Users

Non-motorized trail users include hikers, runners, walkers, rollerbladers, bicyclists, equestrians, cross-country skiers, and snowshoers. Non-motorized trail users desire a wide variety of trail opportunities from urban greenbelts to remote backcountry trails. Idaho’s population of non-motorized trail users continues to grow as Idaho’s population continues to increase.

Resources

Outdoor Recreation Resource	Number
Parks	27
Camping Units	1,753
Park Visitor Centers	11
Boat Launch Sites	29

Total Acres Managed – 43,183

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Idaho Transportation Department

The mission of the Idaho Transportation Department (ITD) is to provide a quality transportation system that is safe, reliable and serves the needs of the traveling public, commerce and industry. The Department has the responsibility to provide roadside rest areas, landscaping and the enhancement of the aesthetic, natural and historic values of the highway corridor and its immediate environment.

The activities, funding programs and state highway system make significant contributions to the state's outdoor recreation and tourism program. The State highway system sustains 71 percent of the total miles traveled in the state. In addition, the Division of Aeronautics provides recreational airstrip facilities such as tables, fireplaces, toilets and drinking water at airstrips located primarily in the scenic mountain areas of the state.

It is federal transportation policy to promote increased use of bicycling, to accommodate bicycle and pedestrian needs in designing transportation facilities for urban and suburban areas and to increase pedestrian safety. ITD is responsible for the implementation of these policies in the state of Idaho.

Legislation was enacted in 1991 to support this national transportation policy called the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA). These policies were continued with the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21). The term "intermodal" refers to a network or system of connected or interrelated modes of transportation. Some of these modes include the personal automobile; local transit such as buses and light rail; aviation and high speed-trains; bicycles and other non-motorized vehicles; and walking. Although not all of these modes are used throughout Idaho, the State still has an extensive "intermodal" transportation system.

TEA-21 offers significant opportunities for federal-aid funding of state and local transportation projects. There are six sources of funding support available for transportation planning, facilities and programs:

- National Highway System Funds
- Surface Transportation Program Funds
- Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program Funds
- Federal Lands Highway Funds
- Scenic Byways Program Funds
- National Recreational Trails Fund

Goals and Objectives

The Department has identified major goals and objectives that reflect the policies of the ITD Board and funding strategies to meet transportation needs. Several of these relate to or affect recreation and tourism.

Planning of a Balanced, Multimodal Transportation System

- Partnerships with government and community groups to strengthen the prioritization, funding, construction and maintenance of transportation systems.
- Implementation of national highway-related initiatives.

The Need to Preserve and Develop the State Highway Infrastructure to Provide an Optimal Level of Traveling Safety and Enhanced Access to Markets and Services.

- Preservation of pavement conditions by effective highway maintenance and restoration cycles.
- Preservation and development of rural access to markets and emergency services.
- High-priority corridors need special consideration for funding.
- More effective citizen involvement in the planning process.
- Traffic signing and signalization.
- Access to all national and state parks, monuments and recreation areas.
- Improved rest areas and tourist information centers on Idaho's highway system.
- Transportation research and the implementation of state-of-the-art technology.

Identification and Maximization of Funding Mechanisms to Support the Continuing Development and Maintenance of Highways, Transit, Rail and Air Services

- Balanced taxing and funding mechanisms to support the construction and maintenance of state and local transportation systems.
- Sources of funding to support transportation development.
- Equitable public/private funding program to support selected transportation projects.
- Continuous and measured improvement in cooperation, collaboration and communication resulting in more effective partnerships with other public and private entities, to optimize use of the available resources.

Planning and Development of a Balanced Aviation Transportation System and Aviation Services

- Maintenance and development of a system of aviation facilities and aviation policy to meet the aeronautical needs of the state.
- Ensure that state-owned access airports and emergency airports are adequate to meet general aviation user needs.

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Idaho Department of Water Resources

Water and waterways are important settings for outdoor recreation and tourism activities that occur in the state. Several activities occurring within the Planning and Policy Bureau in support of Idaho Water Resource Board (Board) programs consider the recreation and tourism resources of the State. These programs include the development of a state comprehensive water plan and administering the Minimum Streamflow Program. These maintain important resource values that benefit or enhance recreation. IDWR provides technical assistance in administering these programs.

The Idaho Legislature passed the Comprehensive State Water Plan Act (H.B. 780) in 1988. The Act directs the Board to formulate, adopt and implement a comprehensive state water plan for conservation, development, management and optimum use of all unappropriated water resources and waterways in the state for the public interest. The plan evaluates water resource uses in the planning area and may recommend additional water policy and resource management options.

Each comprehensive state water plan must contain a description of the water resources and related economic, cultural and natural resources; a description of existing and planned uses of these resources; and the goals, objectives and recommendations for improving, developing and conserving the water resources. Concerning recreation and tourism, the state water plan inventories, describes and considers recreational opportunities, scenic values, fish and wildlife and natural and cultural features. The state water plan also describes navigation, power development, energy conservation, irrigation, flood control, water supply, timber, mining, livestock watering, domestic, commercial, municipal and industrial water uses and other aspects of environmental quality and economic development (Idaho Code 42-1734A(3)).

A comprehensive state water plan may designate waterways possessing outstanding recreation, scenic, fish and wildlife and/or geologic values as state protected rivers. They are protected under a “Natural” or “Recreational” river designation. A State-designated Natural River is free of substantial human-made structures and the riparian area is largely undeveloped (Idaho Code, 42-1734(7)). A Recreational river may contain some human-made development within the river channel or riparian area (Idaho Code, 42-1734(9)). Recreational designation allows for more flexibility in selecting what activities will be allowed within the river channel. These designations are made only if the Board determines the value of preserving the water is in the public interest and outweighs developing the river for other beneficial uses. State protection may prohibit the following activities from occurring within an area bounded by the high water mark:

- Construction or expansion of dams or impoundments
- Construction of hydropower projects
- Construction of water diversion works

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- Dredge or placer mining
- Alterations of the stream bed
- Mineral or sand and gravel extraction

Under a Natural river designation, all six of these activities are prohibited. Under a Recreational river designation, the Board may determine which activities are prohibited and the conditions under which those activities not prohibited may go forward. State designation is reviewed every five years, or can be amended by the Board if it determines revisions are in the public interest. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) must consider these plans during hydro project licensing.

Another program concerning recreation and tourism roles and responsibilities is the Minimum Streamflow Program. A minimum streamflow, or instream flow, is a water right where water is not diverted, but remains in a given reach of a stream channel or lake to protect recreation, aesthetic beauty, fish and wildlife habitat, aquatic life, water quality, navigation and/or transportation. The instream flow right is held by the Board and is the minimum flow or lake level (not the ideal or most desirable) necessary to protect defined values. Minimum streamflows are filed on unappropriated waters. Existing water rights with earlier priority dates must be satisfied before the water is allowed to remain in the stream channel. In order for a minimum streamflow to be granted it must also be in the public interest and be capable of being maintained.

To administer these programs the Board relies on the technical assistance of the planning staff at the IDWR. Staff support includes the following:

- Maintenance of a natural resource database related to water planning activities.
- Analysis of natural resource data using a geographic information system (GIS), statistical and descriptive methods.
- Preparation of technical documents in support of planning activities.
- Formulation of water policies for incorporation into the statewide water policy plan.
- Oversight of interagency cooperation in natural resource planning.
- Management of the Board's Minimum Streamflow Program.
- Oversight of FERC hydropower licensing activities.

IDWR coordinates these activities with the appropriate federal, state and local agencies to obtain available information about recreation activities and opportunities and management objectives.

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National Park Service

The United States was the first nation to establish national parks: Yellowstone, Yosemite, Sequoia, Mount Rainier and Crater Lake were among the first. With parks like these as examples, the United States became a leader in the worldwide movement to set aside public park lands.

In 1916 Congress established the National Park Service (NPS) within the Department of the Interior. The dual mission of the Service, as identified by Congress at its inception, has remained valid as the system evolved. The Service is to manage the parks: “. . . to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein” and “. . . to provide for the enjoyment of the same, in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for future generations.”

Managing the National Park System

Nationwide, there are now 385 parks in the National Park System. Units of the National Park System in Idaho are City of Rocks National Reserve, Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve, Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument, Minidoka Internment National Monument as well as most of the sites of Nez Perce National Historical Park and part of Yellowstone National Park.

On the front lines and behind the scenes in these parks, National Park Service employees strive to ensure each park visitor has a unique, enjoyable and educational experience.

Beyond the Boundaries

The National Park Service’s professional staff also reaches out beyond National Park System boundaries to improve park and recreation opportunities throughout the United States. In partnership with state and local government and private citizens, the Service is working to build better communities for people and nature.

Land and Water Conservation Fund

Through the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants-in-aid program, the National Park Service channels federal funds to state and local governments for outdoor recreation and conservation projects. Almost \$2.6 million federal LWCF funds have been apportioned to Idaho since 2000 and have been used to fund such projects as the Canfield Sports Complex in Coeur d’Alene and a new restroom at Eagle Island State Park.

Rivers and Trails Conservation Assistance

Through this technical assistance program, NPS works with state and local governments and private organizations to protect rivers, establish trails

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and find other innovative ways to promote conservation and recreation. Recent projects include a greenway along Paradise Creek in Moscow and a recreational opportunity project along the middle Snake River.

Federal Surplus Real Property

The Service provides for the transfer of lands no longer needed by the federal government to states and communities for parks and recreation.

National Rivers

The Service maintains a National Rivers Inventory and studies outstanding rivers for addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

National Trails

The Service works with federal, state and local governments to designate and protect components of the National Trails System. The Oregon, Nez Perce, California and Lewis and Clark National Historic Trails are examples of long distance trails that pass through Idaho and the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail follows the crest of the Rockies along Idaho's border with Montana. There are also many local National Recreation Trails in the National Trails System, including 40 in Idaho.

National Natural Landmarks

On public or private land, National Natural Landmarks illustrate the geologic and ecological character of the United States. The Service identifies and maintains a registry of these sites, including 11 in Idaho.

National Historic Landmarks

Similarly, the Service identifies National Historic Landmarks, the treasured reminders of our nation's history and culture. City of Rocks, Fort Hall and Weippe Prairie are examples of National Historic Landmarks in Idaho.

National Register of Historic Places

Places of state and local significance, as well as those of national significance, are listed in the National Register, the official list of the nation's cultural resources worthy of preservation.

Among the National Register sites in Idaho are Granite Pass and the Caribou County Courthouse in Soda Springs.

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Federal Surplus Real Property

The Service helps communities create new parks and recreation areas by transferring lands no longer needed by the federal government to state and local governments. This ensures public access to properties and stewardship of the properties' natural, cultural and recreational resources. Examples of parks in Idaho that have benefited from this program include Farragut State Park and Lincoln Road Park in Idaho Falls.

National Rivers

The Service maintains a National Rivers Inventory (NRI), which is a listing of more than 3,400 free-flowing river segments in the United States that are believed to possess one or more "outstandingly remarkable" natural or cultural values. The Service also studies rivers for addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Designated rivers receive protection from federal projects that would alter the river's free-flowing character or have a direct and adverse effect on the river's outstanding resources. Idaho has some of the national's most celebrated wild rivers, including the Salmon, Snake and Selway.

National Natural Landmarks

On public or private land, National Natural Landmarks illustrate the geologic and ecological character of the United States. The Service identifies and maintains a registry of these sites, including 11 in Idaho. One example found in Idaho is Niagara Springs National Natural Landmark, which illustrates a large spring set emanating from the Snake River Plain aquifer.

National Historic Landmarks

Similarly, the Service identifies National Historic Landmarks, the treasured reminders of our nation's history and culture. City of Rocks, Fort Hall and Weippe Prairie are examples of the 10 National Historic Landmarks located in Idaho.

US Army Corps of Engineers

The Army Corps of Engineers is the steward of the lands and waters at Corps water resources projects. Its Natural Resources Management Mission is to manage and conserve those natural resources, consistent with ecosystem management principles, while providing quality public outdoor recreation experiences to serve the needs of present and future generations.

In all aspects of natural and cultural resources management the Corps promotes awareness of environmental values and adheres to sound environmental stewardship, protection, compliance and restoration practices. The Corps manages for long-term public access to, and use of the natural resources in cooperation with other federal, state, and local agencies as well as the private sector.

The Corps integrates the management of diverse natural resources components such as fish, wildlife, forests, wetlands, grasslands, soil, air, and water with the provision of public recreation opportunities. The Corps conserves natural resources and provides public recreation opportunities that contribute to the quality of American life.

Challenges

- Provide quality recreational opportunities with declining resources
- Accommodate increasing and more diverse recreational use
- Monitor and protect natural resources
- Accommodate recreational users with varied physical capabilities

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Bureau of Land Management

Vision:

Our overall vision is, “People renewing their relationships with the land and respecting local cultures while enjoying quality recreation activities.”

BLM aspires to be recognized as:

- A steward committed to safeguarding the ecological sustainability and providing quality outdoor recreation opportunities commensurate with the capability of the resource base in accommodating public needs.
- An innovator ensuring that present and future generations continue to enjoy recreational, economic, social, cultural, and aesthetic benefits from public lands.
- A leader in providing quality wildland recreation opportunities that encourages freedom with responsibility:
 - Freedom to pursue unstructured recreation opportunities.
 - Responsibility to use public lands wisely and to respect other visitors and local residents.
- An open partner in working with other providers to meet outdoor recreation needs across a much broader spectrum than is found with the role of BLM recreation management.

Mission:

Sustain healthy land and water resources while providing quality outdoor recreation services.

Sharing the responsibility for stewardship of public lands and waterways with our partners and visitors.

Caring for all aspects of healthy ecosystems including our customers and quality of life in our communities.

Roles and Responsibilities as Related to Outdoor Recreation and Tourism

BLM will:

- Strive to meet the social and economic needs of present and future generations. Among other things, healthy ecosystems provide settings where present and future visitors have opportunities for high quality recreation experiences; local communities retain their cultural and economic health and integrity, and natural systems remain functional and healthy.
- Emphasize resource-dependent recreation opportunities that typify the vast western landscapes. Although BLM manages a wide range of activities and settings, BLM lands are noted for the undeveloped, wild nature of recreation opportunities. The agency strives to customize the management of each local area according to its own unique attributes. Most recreation-related development will protect resource values and serve as staging areas for resource-based use.

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- Stress partnership and low investment resource-dependent opportunities such as back country byways, watchable wildlife, multiple use trails, and waterways. We will concentrate on providing quality recreation opportunities in cooperation with other providers.

- Place continued emphasis on providing quality recreation opportunities including attaining universal accessibility in recreation sites, facilities, and programs.

Three guiding principles will serve as the basis for planning and decision making:

1. Providing quality public service
2. Promoting collaborative leadership and shared responsibility
3. Improving the way we do business

Customer Profile:

The majority of visitors to Idaho BLM public lands are residents of Idaho; however, a large number of recreationists also come from neighboring states. Recreation visits in 2002 totaled 6,155,910. Over the past five years, Idaho BLM has experienced more than a 23 percent increase in recreation participants. Hunting/fishing and water-related uses have risen over 23 percent and 70 percent, respectively. Camping, viewing or learning about the environment, hunting, fishing, and driving for pleasure are the most popular activities engaged in by recreationists on BLM lands. Idaho BLM also administers over 100 active commercial and competitive special recreation permits with an additional 550 permits issued for special area, individual, vendor, or organized group use.

FY 2002 Recreation Visits to Idaho BLM Public Lands

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Participants</u>	<u>Visitor Days</u>
Camping	897,000	1,075,000
Picnicking	911,000	147,000
Driving for Pleasure	1,068,000	240,000
Viewing or Learning about the Environment	1,423,000	277,000
Fishing Activities	1,251,000	438,000
Hunting Activities	1,126,000	664,000
Miscellaneous Water Activities	370,000	51,000
Miscellaneous Land Activities	915,000	254,000
Motorized Boating	661,000	166,000
Non-motorized Boating	686,000	534,000
Trail-Related Activities	1,810,000	529,000
Winter Activities	641,000	357,000
	11,759,000	4,732,000

RESOURCES:

Total Acres Managed: 11,861,600 acres

Outdoor Recreation Resource	Number	Acres	Miles
Developed Campgrounds	60		
Picnic Sites	13		
Boat Launch Sites	25		
Resorts/Ski Areas	3		
Back Country Byways	3		196
National Historic Trails	4		418
National Recreation Trails	4		10
National Scenic Trail	1		19
Undesignated Trails			885
Wild & Scenic Rivers, Suitable			296
Wild & Scenic Rivers, Eligible			218

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Bureau of Reclamation

Vision:

Through leadership, use of technical expertise, efficient operations, responsive customer service and the creativity of people, the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) will seek to protect local economies and preserve natural resources and ecosystems through the effective use of water.

Mission:

To manage, develop and protect water and related resources in an environmentally sound manner in the interest of the American public.

Roles and Responsibilities as Related to Outdoor Recreation

Reclamation was created to help sustain the economy and improve the quality of life in the 17 Western States by providing reliable supplies of water and energy. Since 1902, Reclamation has been developing an infrastructure of dams, hydroelectric power plants and water conveyance facilities to help accomplish this task. This infrastructure also provides flood protection, fish and wildlife habitat, river regulation, water quality protection and improvement and recreation.

More than 300 recreation areas have been created by Reclamation projects in the 17 Western States. Idaho's share is 22 areas and of that number only two areas are directly operated and managed by Reclamation—Black Canyon and Little Wood. Partnership agreements with city, county, state and other federal agencies provide for the operation and management of the remaining 20 areas. In addition to these developed recreation areas, Reclamation projects have created new recreation opportunities on the rivers downstream of the dams. Fishing, rafting and other activities are popular pastimes below reclamation dams, which have transformed some of the rivers into world-class trout fisheries.

Reclamation's responsibilities:

- To diversify the opportunities for safe and enjoyable outdoor recreation experiences for all of its visitors.
- To make all recreation areas it manages and those of our partners accessible to all individuals.
- To work in partnership with the private sector and with the State and Local governments and other Federal agencies to enhance the visitor's experience in Idaho.
- It is our goal to improve our ability to provide high-quality recreation facilities and services to the public.
- To be recognized as a key federal resource management agency, whose actions benefit on-site recreation consumers, as well as downstream recreation and natural resource interests.

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- To obtain support from the public, the administration and the Congress as a major provider of recreation opportunities and an equal partner when competing with other federal agencies for funds related to outdoor recreation and resource management.

Customer Profile

Reclamation's customers are primarily Idaho residents but the agency does get many people visiting from surrounding states, as well as frequent visitors from other countries and cross-country travelers. Increased population has sent many recreationists to our more remote locations to get away from the crowds at the popular recreation attractions.

Reclamation-based activities are generally water-related — boating, fishing, swimming and water-skiing — but many of our facilities also include camping, picnicking, hunting, bird watching, and some trail-related activities such as hiking, horseback riding and mountain biking. Some of our reservoirs also offer ice fishing during winter months.

Like many other water-based recreation sites, Reclamation's attract crowds on weekends and holidays. Visiting our sites on weekdays would offer more available sites and greater freedom to enjoy the water and associated facilities.

Resources:

Outdoor Recreation Resource	Number
Campgrounds	11
Day-Use Areas	16
Visitor Centers	1
Boat Launch Sites	17
Wildlife Managed Areas	10
Historical Site	1

Total Acres in Idaho - 76,236

Total acres include all lands owned by Bureau of Reclamation, however the facility numbers do not reflect those sites operated and managed by Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and USFS.

Long-Range Goals

- To provide quality recreational opportunities and facilities for public use on Reclamation project lands and waters.
- To obtain support from the public, the administration and Congress as a major provider of recreation opportunities and an equal partner when competing with other federal agencies for funds related to outdoor recreation and resource management.
- To provide access for people with disabilities.

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Challenges

- Existing legislation encourages development and management on Reclamation project lands with non-federal managing partnerships, but limits Reclamation's authority to operate and maintain its recreation facilities to minimum, basic health and safety requirements at self-managed recreation facilities.
- Reclamation can expect to have more projects turned back from managing partners due to funding shortages. Turn backs are most often due to the high cost of maintaining aging facilities.
- Reclamation is currently not included in the Fee Demo program and Reclamation has no authority to retain and re-use user fees, with few exceptions.
- Reclamation is not authorized to retain user fees collected at its self-managed recreation facilities for site-specific recreation facility improvements, or to cover its operation and maintenance costs. Reclamation has no authority to sell maps, publications, etc.
- Private exclusive uses, such as trailer, mobile home and cabin sites, need to be phased out as appropriate.

US Forest Service

Vision:

- We are recognized nationally and internationally as a leader in caring for the land and serving people.
- We are a multicultural and diverse organization.
- Employees work in a caring and nurturing environment where leadership is shared.
- All employees are respected, accepted, and appreciated for their unique and important contribution to the mission.
- The work is interesting, challenging, rewarding, and fun—more than just a job!
- We are an efficient and productive organization that excels in achieving its mission.
- Employees and partners share responsibility and accountability for excellence.
- The American people can count on the Forest Service to perform.

Mission:

In 1998, Forest Service Chief Mike Dombeck unveiled the agency's Natural Resource Agenda for the 21st century. The agenda's four emphasis areas are watershed restoration and maintenance, sustainable forest ecosystem management, forest roads, and recreation.

The Forest Service will concentrate on five key recreation goals:

- Improving the settings for outdoor recreation and enhancing visitor experiences.
- Guaranteeing visitor satisfaction with our services and facilities.
- Reaching out to rural and urban communities to capitalize on the social and economic opportunities associated with recreation on the national forests.
- Strengthening our relationships with those who cooperate with us to improve outdoor recreation for all Americans.
- Ensuring that recreation use does not impair the land's health.

The phrase, "CARING FOR THE LAND AND SERVING PEOPLE," captures the Forest Service mission. As set forth in law, the mission is to achieve quality land management under the sustainable multiple-use management concept to meet the diverse needs of people. It includes:

- Advocating a conservation ethic in promoting the health, productivity, diversity, and beauty of forests and associated lands.
- Listening to people and responding to their diverse needs in making decisions.

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Roles and Responsibilities as Related to Outdoor Recreation

Congress established the Forest Service in 1905 to provide quality water and timber for the nation's benefit. Over the years, the public has expanded the list of what they want from national forests and grasslands. Congress responded by directing the Forest Service to manage national forests for additional multiple uses and benefits, and for the sustained yield of renewable resources such as water, forage, wildlife, wood, and recreation. Multiple use means managing resources under the best combination of uses to benefit the American people while ensuring the productivity of the land and protecting the quality of the environment.

In terms of recreation, the primary goal of the Forest Service is to protect and restore the settings for outdoor recreation experiences that millions of Americans have come to expect and enjoy. The substantial maintenance backlog must be reduced while preserving and expanding the spectrum of outdoor recreation opportunities available. The Forest Service is responsible for the following:

- Providing high-quality recreation opportunities by providing customers with a suitable setting for recreation and maintaining the desired ecosystem condition.
- Increasing customer service satisfaction and education of Americans about their public lands.
- Protecting the long-term productivity and integrity of the landscape.
- Providing clean water and productive fish habitat to accommodate recreational fishing.
- Striving to ensure the safety and security of forest visitors by focusing on reducing criminal activity and preventing problems from natural hazards, such as avalanches.
- Striving to maintain trails, developed sites, and undeveloped areas to Meaningful Measures standards, which are self-imposed mandates that will allow the Forest Service to meet customers' expectations. Appropriations are not sufficient to meet these standards, therefore, priority is given to meeting health, sanitation, and accessibility standards.
- Working closely with partners to give people recreational information and services. Through natural resource interpretation and conservation education, customers may learn how to enhance their experiences with minimum impact on the land.
- Maintaining cooperative projects such as the National Recreation Reservation Service so that people are able to obtain information and make reservations through comprehensive channels.
- Expanding our cooperative efforts in technology through our Technology and Development Centers.
- Utilizing existing tools, such as public/private ventures and the Recreation Fee Demonstration Program.
- Collaborating with communities, the private sector, and other agencies to build recreational programs, facilities, and services that contribute to local economies and quality of life.

- Maintaining a database called INFRASTRUCTURE, which includes all available information on trails, developed sites, and undeveloped areas.
- Through interpretive exhibits and signs, providing a window through which Americans can experience their heritage and learn about the land.
- Managing resources through nationally designated systems such as the National Wild and Scenic River System, the National Wilderness Area System, and Scenic Byways.

The Forest Service manages ten national forests in Idaho. They includes: the Boise, Clearwater, Salmon-Challis, Sawtooth, Caribou-Targhee, Nez Perce, Idaho Panhandle, Payette, and portions of the Bitterroot and Wallowa-Whitman.

There are two National Recreation Areas (NRA) in Idaho: The Sawtooth NRA which is part of the Sawtooth National Forest, and a portion of the Hells Canyon NRA, which is part of the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest. An NRA is designated by Congress for its outstanding plant and animal communities, geological features, scenic grandeur, or other special features. These areas are managed to emphasize their recreational values.

There are five Congressionally designated wildernesses in Idaho's national forests: The Frank Church River of No Return, Gospel Hump, Hells Canyon, Sawtooth, and Selway-Bitterroot. Most of these are managed by several different national forests. A wilderness is a large area where natural ecosystem processes operate freely and where primeval character and influence are retained. Humans are merely visitors and their presence is hardly noticeable. There are outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation.

There are seven wild and scenic rivers in Idaho, including portions of the Clearwater, Rapid, Snake, Middle Fork Salmon, Lochsa, and the Selway rivers.

There are 320 miles of Scenic Byways in Idaho National Forests. These roads offer glimpses of the most scenic, historic, and culturally significant resources. Driving for pleasure is one of the most popular forms of recreation in the national forests.

Customer Profile

Although there are a great many tourists from other states and countries who recreate on national forests, Idaho residents are the most common visitors. Annually, Idaho's national forests receive 8-10 million visits. Rapid growth in Idaho's cities and increased tourism have resulted in increased recreation use. The Forest Service is responsible for maintaining and constructing trails and developed facilities. Much assistance with this effort is received from volunteers and IDPR grant programs.

Summer activities include camping (in either developed or dispersed sites), fishing, and boating. Trail uses include hiking and horseback riding, motorcycles, ATVs, and mountain bike riding. River activities include rafting, kayaking, and canoeing. In addition to cutting firewood, forest visitors collect other forest products, such as berries and mushrooms.

In the spring and fall, big game hunters visit the national forests to stalk

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deer, elk, moose, black bear and mountain goats. Bird hunters chase grouse and wild turkey.

In the winter, forest roads become snowmobile or cross country ski trails with the help of partners who do the grooming. Several ski resorts are operated under special use permit which offer excellent alpine skiing opportunities.

Year-round visitors view natural scenery and wildlife. Several cabins and fire lookout buildings are rented to the general public for recreation use.

Other activities operating under special use permits include: Recreation residences, outfitters/guides, resorts, and campground operation.

Resources

Outdoor Recreation Resource	Number	Miles
Campgrounds	419	
Boating Sites	73	
Picnic Sites	70	
Recreation Residences	634	
Rental Cabins	37	
Resorts/Ski Areas	23	
Forest Roads		30,000+
Motorized trails		9,376
Non-Motorized Trails		10,457
Scenic Byways		340

Total Acres Managed in Idaho: 20,437,559

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service mission is to conserve, protect and enhance fish, wildlife, and plants and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people.

The Service manages two ecological services offices, seven National Wildlife Refuges, two National Fish Hatcheries, and several fish health centers in Idaho. The agency enforces federal wildlife laws, administers the Endangered Species Act, manages migratory bird populations, restores nationally significant fisheries, conserves and restores wildlife habitat such as wetlands, and helps foreign governments with their conservation efforts. It also oversees the federal aid program that distributes hundreds of millions of dollars in excise taxes on fishing and hunting equipment to state fish and wildlife agencies.

<http://idahoes.fws.gov>
e-mail: FW1SRBOComment@fws.gov

Snake River Fish and Wildlife Office
1387 S. Vinnell Way, Room 368
Boise ID 83709
208-378-5243
FAX : 208-378-5262

Eastern Idaho Field Office
4425 Burley Dr., Suite A
Chubbuck ID 83202
208-237-6975

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Idaho Conservation Data Center

The Idaho Conservation Data Center (CDC) collects, analyzes, maintains, and disseminates scientific information necessary for the management and conservation of Idaho's biological diversity. The CDC's operating philosophy is to provide accurate, comprehensive, and timely information on Idaho's rare plants and animals, plant communities, and conservation sites to decision makers at the earliest stages of land management planning.

The CDC was formerly known as the Idaho Natural Heritage Program which was established in 1984 as a cooperative effort by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game, the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation, and The Nature Conservancy. There are Heritage programs in each state and they all use standardized methodology to manage biological data.

Funding for the CDC is provided by a variety of state and federal natural resource agencies including the Idaho Department of Fish and Game, Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation, Bureau of Land Management, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U. S. Forest Service, and Bonneville Power Administration. The Nature Conservancy has given financial assistance to the CDC since its inception.

The CDC Database

Idaho's Biological and Conservation Data System is comprised of several related databases which contain site-specific information on rare plants and animals, plant communities, conservation sites, and wetland and terrestrial habitats. The CDC is in the process of converting from a largely tabular database management system to a GIS-based system. CDC has adopted NatureServe's globally recognized GIS-based mapping tool called BIOTICS and will be using it in combination with the new Heritage Data Management System (HDMS) by early 2003. By providing a seamless link between tabular databases and the GIS, the BIOTICS/HDMS system of data management will allow quick updating of information on CDC's website.

Wetlands

Since 1994 the Idaho Department of Fish and Game, through the CDC, has been using wetland program development grants from the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to enhance existing state wetlands information systems. Wetlands related data is compiled at two scales. Broad scale data, based on the National Wetlands Inventory, have been made available for portions of the state in digital format. Fine scale data on biologically significant wetlands or wetland conservation sites includes information on plant associations and special status plant and animal species. These grants have been responsible for increasing recognition of the diversity

of wetland and riparian systems in Idaho, discovery of new and important populations of rare (including those listed Threatened) species, and leveraging of additional public and private resources for wetlands conservation. In addition, the grants began the process to allow CDC to more efficiently deliver wetlands information to users via the Internet and other electronic media. CDC is developing a centralized wetland information system that will service a variety of users, including federal, state, county, and municipal agencies, and private businesses, organizations and individuals. The comprehensive nature of the information system will allow regulators and other users to assess the conservation value of wetland communities, as well as identify protection priorities and mitigation and restoration opportunities.

The information is also used to develop watershed-based Wetland Conservation Strategies. This includes summaries of the type and extent of wetlands based on digital National Wetlands Inventory Data, a key to wetland and riparian plant associations, descriptions of selected wetland and riparian plant associations, and description of selected wetland conservation sites in watersheds. Hard copies of the conservation strategies are distributed to interested parties as they are completed, and are available online.

Conservation Data Center
Idaho Department of Fish and Game
PO Box 25
Boise ID 83707-0025
208-334-3402
www2.state.id.us/fishgame/info/cdc/cdc.htm

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Idaho Association of Counties

Founded in 1976 the Idaho Association of Counties (IAC) is a non-partisan, non-profit service organization dedicated to the improvement of county government. IAC serves as a spokesperson for counties at the state and national levels and acts as a liaison between counties and other levels of government - through research, training and lobbying. IAC strives to build a closer fellowship among county officials of Idaho.

The main objective of IAC shall be to coordinate the administrative programs of IAC by: Associating the counties, county officials and county officials associations of the state of Idaho into an association for the purposes of cooperative promotion of the interests of county government in Idaho and coordinating the programs of member associations. The affiliate associations under IAC are: Idaho Association of Commissioners and Clerks, Idaho Association of County Recorders and Clerks, Idaho Association of County Treasurers, Idaho Association of County Assessors, Idaho Sheriffs' Association, Idaho Prosecuting Attorneys Association and the Idaho State Association of County Coroners.

Other IAC objectives include submitting annual reports to the Governor and the State Legislature recommending procedural changes which would increase the efficiency of county government; collecting, compiling and distributing information about government and administration of county affairs to county officials and studying standardization in an effort to reduce costs and increase the efficiency of operation; providing a forum for the discussing of subjects vital to the conduct of county offices; establishing good lines of communication with the Idaho State Legislature so that said body shall have the benefit of the knowledge and experience of the county officials when studying proposed legislation directly affecting their offices and counties; presenting and promoting legislation believed to be beneficial to counties, the state and the citizens thereof; and opposing legislation which the county officials believe to be detrimental thereto; and working toward the prevention of loss of fundamental county rights and removal of such rights as are inherent to the county government for investiture in other branches of government.

IAC has staff available to assist county elected officials on all issues affecting county government. Staff liaisons are responsible for policy, including areas of transportation, health and human services, environment, energy, land use, justice, public safety, public lands and intergovernmental affairs. Contact information the Idaho Association of Counties is as follows:

P. O. Box 1623
700 W. Washington
Boise, Idaho 83701
(208) 345.9126
(208) 345.0379 fax
www.idcounties.org

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LWCF Criteria

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**LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND
OPSP EVALUATION**



Sponsor/Project: _____

Staff Evaluator: _____

Committee Score	_____
Staff Score	_____
Total	=====

04. STAFF RATING CRITERIA

MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS

A project must score minimum points as follows:

- Five (5) points or more in the General State Priorities.
- Sixteen (16) points or more in the Implementation of the Needs Assessment.
- Fifteen (15) points or more in the Local Park and Recreation Plan.
- Fifteen (15) points or more in the Supplemental.

STAFF RATING CRITERIA

After each L&WCF application has been presented to and rated by the EC, the IDPR staff evaluates the application. Points are awarded from each of the sections which follow, resulting in a total point score.

GENERAL STATE PRIORITIES – Total Possible Points = 25

- | | | |
|-----------|---|---|
| 25 Points | | Development of General Recreation Resource Multiuse on undeveloped L&WCF property |
| 20 | “ | Acquisition and Development of General Recreation Resource Multiuse. |
| 15 | “ | Development of General Recreation Resource Multiuse. |
| | “ | Acquisition & Development of Recreation Access. |
| | “ | Development of a Single Use Area on undeveloped L&WCF property. |
| 10 | “ | Acquisition & Development of Single Use Area. |
| 5 | “ | Development of a Single Use Area. |
| | “ | Acquisition of additional property immediately adjacent to developed L&WCF site. |

NEEDS ASSESSMENT – Total Possible Points = 40

The pre-application will be evaluated to determine the primary and secondary activity/facility with scores determined by applying the future Facility and Opportunity Needs Assessment for specific counties found on the following pages.

Primary Activity/Facility _____ (Possible points = 25)

Secondary Activity/Facility _____ (Possible points = 15)

TOTAL _____

FUTURE FACILITY AND OPPORTUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

REGION 1: Boundary, Bonner, Kootenai, Benewah, Shoshone

	PRIORITY NEEDS INDEX	PRIMARY ACTIVITY POINTS	SECONDARY ACTIVITY POINTS
<u>FACILITY/OPPORTUNITY</u>			
<u>Urban/Community Based</u>			
Sport/Playfields	8.7	25	15
Playgrounds	8.5	20	12
Picnic Areas	8.6	20	12
Court Games	7.4	20	12
Swimming Pools	6.2	15	9
Bicycle Paths	5.2	15	9
Golf Courses	5.0	15	9
R.V. Camp Sites	4.9	15	9
<u>Natural Resources (Land Based)</u>			
Picnic Areas	8.5	25	15
Tent Camps (Trails)	7.4	25	15
Tent Camps (Road)	5.9	15	9
R.V. Camp Sites	5.4	15	9
R.V. Dump Stations	4.8	15	9
Sports Access (Hunting)	4.3	15	9
Downhill Skiing	3.0	5	3
<u>Natural Resources (Water Based)</u>			
Swimming Beaches	7.3	25	15
Sports Access (Fishing)	6.2	20	12
Boat Launch Ramps	5.9	20	12
Boat Docks With Ramps	5.8	15	9
Launch Site Camps	5.7	15	9
Floating Access	5.4	15	9
Ski Docks	5.1	15	9
Limited Marina	4.7	15	9
<u>Trail Based Facilities</u>			
Hiking Trails	8.0	25	15
Trail Head (Parking)	7.8	20	12
Nature/Interpretive Trails	7.5	20	12
Equestrian Trails	6.7	15	9
Exercise/Jog Trails	5.8	15	9
Cross Country Ski Trails	4.2	10	6
Snowmobile Trails	3.4	5	3
O.R. Motorcycle Trails	2.0	5	3

REGION 2: Latah, Clearwater, Nez Perce, Lewis, Idaho

	PRIORITY NEEDS INDEX	PRIMARY ACTIVITY POINTS	SECONDARY ACTIVITY POINTS
<u>FACILITY/OPPORTUNITY</u>			
<u>Urban/Community Based</u>			
Picnic Areas	8.6	25	15
R.V. Camp Sites	6.1	15	9
Playgrounds	6.0	15	9
Sports/Playfields	5.7	15	9
Swimming Pools	5.4	15	9
Bicycle Paths	4.8	15	9
Court Games	4.8	15	9
Golf Course	4.2	15	9
<u>Natural Resources (Land Based)</u>			
Picnic Areas	7.9	25	15
Tent Camps (Road)	7.2	20	12
Tent Camps (Trails)	7.1	20	12
R.V. Camp Sites	6.5	15	9
R.V. Dump Stations	6.1	15	9
Sports Access (Hunting)	4.5	15	9
Downhill Skiing	2.9	5	3
<u>Natural Resources (Water Based)</u>			
Sports Access (Fishing)	8.7	25	15
Launch Site Camps	7.0	20	12
Floater's Access	6.7	20	12
Launch Ramps	6.2	15	9
Launch Site Docks	6.2	15	9
Swimming Beaches	5.8	15	9
Limited Marina	5.5	15	9
Ski Docks	3.6	10	6
<u>Trail Based Facilities</u>			
Nature/Interpretive Trails	8.2	25	15
Hiking Trails	7.8	25	15
Trail Head (Parking)	7.6	20	12
Snowmobile Trails	7.4	20	12
Equestrian Trails	7.3	20	12
Exercise/Jog Trails	5.1	10	6
Cross Country Ski Trails	3.9	5	3
O.R. Motorcycle Trails	1.9	5	3

REGION 3: Adams, Ada, Elmore, Valley, Gem, Owyhee, Washington, Canyon, Payette, Boise

	PRIORITY NEEDS INDEX	PRIMARY ACTIVITY POINTS	SECONDARY ACTIVITY POINTS
<u>FACILITY/OPPORTUNITY</u>			
<u>Urban/Community Based</u>			
Picnic Areas	8.5	25	15
Playgrounds	8.4	20	12
Sports/Play fields	7.0	15	9
Swimming Pools	6.1	15	9
Court Games	5.7	15	9
Bicycle Paths	5.5	15	9
Golf Courses	5.1	15	9
R.V. Camps	4.8	15	9
<u>Natural Resources (Land Based)</u>			
Picnic Areas	8.6	25	15
Tent Camps (Trails)	7.4	25	15
Tent Camps (Road)	6.3	15	9
R.V. Camp Sites	5.5	15	9
R.V. Dump Stations	4.7	15	9
Sports Access (Hunting)	4.0	10	6
Downhill Skiing	3.8	5	3
<u>Natural Resources (Water Based)</u>			
Swimming Beaches	6.7	20	12
Sports Access (Fishing)	6.1	20	12
Floating Access	5.5	20	12
Launch Site Camps	5.3	15	9
Launch Ramps	4.9	15	9
Ski Docks	4.8	15	9
Launch Site Docks	4.7	15	9
Limited Marina	4.0	10	6
<u>Trail Based Facilities</u>			
Hiking Trails	7.8	25	15
Exercise/Jog Trails	7.7	25	15
Trail Head (Parking)	7.6	20	12
Nature/Interpretive Trails	7.5	20	12
Equestrian Trails	6.5	15	9
Cross Country Ski Trails	4.7	10	6
Snowmobile Trails	3.7	5	3
O.R. Motorcycle Trails	2.7	5	3

REGION 4: Camas, Blaine, Gooding, Lincoln, Jerome, Minidoka, Twin Falls, Cassia

	PRIORITY NEEDS INDEX	PRIMARY ACTIVITY POINTS	SECONDARY ACTIVITY POINTS
<u>FACILITY/OPPORTUNITY</u>			
<u>Urban/Community Based</u>			
Picnic Areas	8.2	25	15
Sport Fields	7.1	20	12
Playgrounds	7.1	20	12
Swimming Pools	6.1	15	9
Court Games	6.1	15	9
Golf Courses	5.0	15	9
Bicycle Paths	4.4	15	9
R.V. Camp Sites	4.4	15	9
<u>Natural Resources (Land Based)</u>			
Picnic Areas	8.4	25	15
Tent Camps (Trail)	7.1	25	15
Tent Camps (Road)	5.8	15	9
R.V. Camp Sites	5.1	15	9
R.V. Dump Stations	4.4	15	9
Sports Access (Hunting)	4.1	15	9
Downhill Skiing	3.7	5	3
<u>Natural Resources (Water Based)</u>			
Sports Access (Fishing)	7.0	20	12
Launch Site Camps	6.5	20	12
Floater's Access	6.2	20	12
Launch Ramps	6.0	15	9
Swimming Beaches	5.9	15	9
Launch Site Docks	5.9	15	9
Limited Marina	4.8	15	9
Ski Docks	4.7	15	9
<u>Trail Based Facilities</u>			
Hiking Trails	7.7	25	15
Trail Head (Parking)	7.6	25	15
Interpretive/Nature Trails	7.3	20	12
Equestrian Trails	6.7	15	9
Exercise/Jog Trails	6.1	15	9
Cross Country Ski Trails	4.8	10	6
Snowmobile Trails	3.8	5	3
O.R. Motorcycle Trails	2.2	5	3

REGION 5: Bingham, Power, Bannock, Caribou, Oneida, Franklin, Bear Lake

	PRIORITY NEEDS INDEX	PRIMARY ACTIVITY POINTS	SECONDARY ACTIVITY POINTS
<u>FACILITY/OPPORTUNITY</u>			
<u>Urban/Community Based</u>			
Picnic Areas	8.3	25	15
Sport Fields	6.9	15	9
Playgrounds	6.8	15	9
Swimming Pools	6.5	15	9
Court Games	5.9	15	9
Golf Courses	5.2	15	9
R.V. Camp Sites	4.7	15	9
Bicycle Paths	4.2	15	9
<u>Natural Resources (Land Based)</u>			
Picnic Areas	8.3	25	15
Tent Camps (Trail)	7.8	25	15
Tent Camps (Road)	6.3	15	9
R.V. Camp Sites	5.2	15	9
Sports Access (Hunting)	4.9	15	9
R.V. Dump Stations	4.8	15	9
Downhill Skiing	3.7	5	3
<u>Natural Resources (Water Based)</u>			
Swimming Beaches	6.7	20	12
Sports Access (Fishing)	5.9	20	12
Floating Access	5.6	20	12
Launch Site Camps	5.2	15	9
Ski Docks	5.0	15	9
Launch Site Docks	4.9	15	9
Launch Ramps	4.8	15	9
Limited Marina	4.1	15	9
<u>Trail Based Facilities</u>			
Hiking Trails	8.2	25	15
Trail Head (Parking)	7.9	25	15
Interpretive/Nature Trails	7.0	15	9
Exercise/Jog Trails	6.1	15	9
Equestrian trails	6.0	15	9
Cross Country Ski Trails	4.5	10	6
Snowmobile Trails	3.4	5	3
O.R. Motorcycle Trails	2.2	5	3

REGION 6: Lemhi, Custer, Butte, Clark, Jefferson, Fremont, Madison, Teton, Bonneville

	PRIORITY NEEDS INDEX	PRIMARY ACTIVITY POINTS	SECONDARY ACTIVITY POINTS
<u>FACILITY/OPPORTUNITY</u>			
<u>Urban/Community Based</u>			
Picnic Areas	8.3	25	15
Swimming pools	7.0	15	9
Playgrounds	5.6	15	9
Sport Fields	5.5	15	9
R.V. Camp Sites	5.3	15	9
Court Games	4.6	15	9
Bicycle Paths	4.3	15	9
Golf Courses	3.9	10	6
<u>Natural Resources (Land Based)</u>			
Picnic Areas	8.5	25	15
Tent Camps (Trail)	7.0	20	12
Tent Camps (Road)	6.7	15	9
R.V. Camp Sites	5.8	15	9
R.V. Dump Stations	5.1	15	9
Sports Access (Hunting)	5.0	15	9
Downhill Skiing	3.1	5	3
<u>Natural Resources (Water Based)</u>			
Swimming Beaches	6.9	20	12
Sports Access (Fishing)	6.7	20	12
Floating Access	6.4	20	12
Launch Site Camps	6.0	15	9
Launch Site Docks	5.4	15	9
Ski Docks	5.4	15	9
Launch Ramps	5.3	15	9
Limited Marina	4.3	15	9
<u>Trail Based Facility</u>			
Trail Head (Parking)	7.8	25	15
Hiking Trails	7.6	25	15
Interpretive/Nature Trails	7.4	20	12
Equestrian Trails	6.7	15	9
Exercise/Jog Trails	4.7	15	9
Cross Country Ski Trails	3.8	5	3
Snowmobile Trails	3.1	5	3
O.R. Motorcycle Trails	2.6	5	3

WETLANDS ACQUISITION - Total possible Points = 35

The 1987 Idaho Wetlands Conservation Priority Plan provides a process that identifies wetlands that should receive priority attention for acquisition, particularly through allocation of L&WCF monies. The process assesses wetlands values and losses and provides evaluation criteria to be used in making wetlands acquisition determinations. Any wetland site proposed for acquisition which is included in the established priority wetlands list would receive 35 points.

LOCAL PARK AND RECREATION PLAN – Total Possible Points = 25

The project, as submitted, conforms to professional design standards. (20 points)

Projects which have public meeting(s) for input on the proposed project. Documentation for this includes advertisement for the meeting in the local paper, a copy of the signatures of those attending, and a summary of comments. (5 points)

SUPPLEMENTAL – Total Possible Points = 30

There is a demonstrated commitment by the sponsor of funds or staff to execute the project. (15 points)

The sponsor will acquire property through donation. (10 points)

Deed and title is clear of liens and conveyances. (5 points)

SPONSOR'S PAST HISTORY – Total Possible Points = Minus 45

Sponsor's past history shows uncorrected poor maintenance, failure to complete a previous grant as proposed, or has an outstanding unauthorized conversion.

MISCELLANEOUS – Total Possible Points = Minus 10

The project could generate sufficient income to retire a development bond or is unfair competition to the private sector.



**L&WCF EVALUATION COMMITTEE
PROJECT EVALUATION FORM**

Project Name: _____

Date: _____

Please evaluate the project on the basis of the following criteria:

7 – 8 = Excellent or Extensive
5 – 6 = Good or Considerable
3 – 4 = Fair or Moderate
1 – 2 = Poor or Little

A. Degree to which project is in keeping with the intent of the L&WCF.	
B. Degree to which project benefits the public in general.	
C. Degree to which the applicant does or will control the project site.	
D. Degree to which benefits compare with project costs.	
E. Degree to which the property is suitable for intended use.	
F. Degree to which design is suitable for proposed facilities.	
G. Degree to which the area is accessible for intended use.	
H. Degree (length, amount, percentage) to which the facility will encourage handicap accessibility beyond minimum requirements.	
I. Degree of time the facility will be open and usable for outdoor recreation.	
J. Degree to which sponsor is able to finance 100% of development costs.	
K. Degree of sponsor's financial commitment for annual operation and maintenance.	

Do you feel that this project meets the criteria and general quality necessary to merit approval by the State Park and Recreation Board? ☐ Yes ☐ No

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

Evaluator's Name: _____

Appendix

IDAHO

LWCF in Idaho



Appendix

IDAHO

LWCF FEDERAL ACQUISITIONS IN IDAHO SINCE 1965

2000	\$ 2,100,000
2001	\$ 11,480,000
2002	\$ 20,100,000
	<hr/>
	\$ 33,680,000
1965-1999	\$ 96,942,640
Total 1965 - 2002	\$ 130,622,640
	<hr/> <hr/>

LWCF Federal Funding Summary for Idaho

Land Parcel	Year	Appropriation
Big Wood River	1991	\$198,952.00
		<hr/>
	Total:	\$198,952.00
Blackwell Island	1990	\$500,000.00
	1991	\$248,690.00
		<hr/>
Bruneau River		Total:
		\$748,690.00
		<hr/>
Cache National Forest	1990	\$40,000.00
		<hr/>
	Total:	\$40,000.00
City of Rocks National Reserve	1993	\$39,660.00
		<hr/>
	Total:	\$39,660.00
City of Rocks National Reserve	1996	\$600,000.00
		<hr/>
	Total:	\$600,000.00

Clearwater National Forest

1992 \$148,100.00

Total: \$148,100.00

Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument

1998 \$800,000.00

Total: \$800,000.00

Hells Canyon National Recreation Area

1978 \$3,000,000.00

1979 \$6,000,000.00

1991 \$298,428.00

1991 \$2,486,900.00

1992 \$1,481,100.00

1994 (\$300,000.00)

Total: \$12,966,428.00

Hulls Gulch

1993 \$619,688.00

Total: \$619,688.00

Idaho - Other Fish and Wildlife Service Lands

1993 \$793,200.00

Total: \$793,200.00

Idaho - Other Forest Service Lands

1966 \$300,000.00

1988 \$675,000.00

1997 \$750,000.00

1998 \$1,500,000.00

Total: \$3,225,000.00

Idaho Lands	1993	\$4,164,300.00
	1994	\$1,450,000.00
	1995	\$1,497,135.00
	1996	\$1,850,000.00
	1999	\$700,000.00
	Total:	\$9,661,435.00
Kaniksu National Forest	1965	\$500,000.00
	Total:	\$500,000.00
Kootenai National Forest	1992	\$1,184,880.00
	Total:	\$1,184,880.00
Lower Salmon River Area of Critical Environmental Concern	1991	\$1,440,412.00
	1995	\$748,568.00
	Total:	\$2,188,980.00
Middle Fork Clearwater Wild and Scenic River	1976	\$1,120,000.00
	1980	\$900,000.00
	1991	\$273,559.00
	Total:	\$2,293,559.00
Middle Fork Salmon Wild and Scenic River	1976	\$400,000.00
	1980	\$600,000.00
	1982	\$288,000.00
	Total:	\$1,288,000.00

Nez Perce National Historic Park	1967	\$440,000.00
	1994	\$300,000.00
	1999	\$500,000.00
	Total:	\$1,240,000.00
Saint Joe Wild and Scenic River	1980	\$1,000,000.00
	Total:	\$1,000,000.00
Salmon Wild and Scenic River	1978	\$390,000.00
	1985	\$1,470,000.00
	1994	\$1,700,000.00
	Total:	\$3,560,000.00
Sawtooth National Forest	1985	\$3,920,000.00
	1986	\$1,988,000.00
	1998	\$1,800,000.00
	Total:	\$7,708,000.00
Sawtooth National Recreation Area	1975	\$2,000,000.00
	1976	\$6,300,000.00
	1980	\$9,500,000.00
	1981	\$3,936,000.00
	1982	\$3,840,000.00
	1983	\$4,000,000.00
	1983	\$4,700,000.00
	1984	\$2,500,000.00
	1992	\$667,482.00
	1997	\$800,000.00
	1999	\$1,500,000.00
	Total:	\$39,743,482.00

Snake River/Birds of Prey National Conservation Area	1991	\$152,198.00
	1991	\$451,621.00
	1992	\$444,330.00
	Total:	\$1,048,149.00
Three Island Crossing/Oregon NHT	1998	\$600,000.00
	Total:	\$600,000.00
Upper Snake/South Fork Snake River	1998	\$2,000,000.00
	1999	\$750,000.00
	Total:	\$2,750,000.00
Wolf Lodge/Beauty Bay	1992	\$118,488.00
<i>Federal LWCF Total for Idaho, 1965-1999</i>		\$95,064,691.00

Federal LWCF Funds Granted for Idaho, 2000-2002, by Year

FY 2000 FEDERAL (LWCF) ACQUISITIONS (IDAHO)

Upper Snake/South Fork Snake River	\$ 500,000
Hells Canyon NRA - ID	\$ 600,000
Sawtooth NRA - ID	\$ 1,000,000
Total	\$ 2,100,000

FY 2001 FEDERAL (LWCF) ACQUISITIONS (IDAHO)

Lower Salmon River	\$ 2,000,000
Lower Salmon River ACEC	\$ 1,000,000
Lewis and Clark Historic Trail (shared w/Montana)	\$ 2,000,000
Sawtooth NF (Sawtooth NRA)	\$ 2,000,000
Sawtooth NF (conservation easements)	\$ 2,180,000
Snake River Birds of Prey	\$ 500,000
Upper Snake/ South Fork Snake River	\$ 1,000,000
City of Rocks National Reserve	\$ 800,000
Total	\$ 11,480,000

FY 2002 FEDERAL (LWCF) ACQUISITIONS (IDAHO)

Sulpher Creek Ranch	\$ 2,800,000
Lewis and Clark HT	\$ 1,500,000
Sawtooth NF NRA	\$ 5,000,000
Payette NF	\$ 1,000,000
Lewis and Clark NHT BLM	\$ 1,000,000
Lower Salmon River ACEC	\$ 2,000,000
Snake River Birds of Prey NCA	\$ 2,400,000
Soda Springs Hills	\$ 900,000
Snake River Birds of Prey	\$ 2,500,000
Snake River Canyon (Twin Falls)	\$ 1,000,000
Total	\$ 20,100,000

State Land and Water Conservation Funds Granted in Idaho, 1965-2002 by County

County	Project Name	Year	Payment
ADA	BOISE RIVER DEER AND ELK RANGE	1966	\$22,500.00
ADA	GREENBELT IMPROVEMENTS	1966	\$7,838.50
ADA	LADY BIRD PARK	1966	\$49,493.39
ADA	STOREY PARK (ACQUISITION)	1966	\$13,905.00
ADA	BOISE RIVER DEER AND ELK RANGE	1967	\$30,900.00
ADA	BOISE RIVER GREEN BELT	1968	\$121,803.88
ADA	BOISE GREENBELT ACQUISITION	1971	\$209,563.35
ADA	BOISE GREENBELT DEVELOPMENT	1971	\$94,934.19
ADA	IVYWILD PARK	1972	\$39,635.63
ADA	FLYING HAWK PARK/MAW/BRYSON	1972	\$16,484.77
ADA	CASSIA PARK	1972	\$23,131.99
ADA	BARBER PARK	1972	\$7,742.74
ADA	WESTERN ADA RECREATION DISTRICT POOL	1972	\$113,690.43
ADA	FAIRMOUNT PARK DEVELOPMENT	1972	\$150,030.04
ADA	HILLSIDE PARK DEVELOPMENT	1973	\$84,851.06
ADA	BRIARHILL/BARBER PARK (CONV.)	1973	\$50,017.15
ADA	IVYWILD PARK, PHASE TWO	1973	\$35,750.15
ADA	CASSIA PARK PHASE II	1973	\$80,474.63
ADA	ADA CO. HIGHWAY DIST. BIKEWAY	1974	\$16,859.86
ADA	BARBER PARK DEV.	1974	\$51,530.30
ADA	STATE HIGHWAY BICYCLE SYSTEM	1974	\$112,846.37
ADA	BOISE CITY GREENBELT	1974	\$390,930.17
ADA	WARM SPRINGS ACQUISITION	1975	\$121,445.67
ADA	VETERAN'S MEMORIAL STATE PARK, PH 1	1976	\$314,152.42
ADA	SHOSHONE PARK	1976	\$87,508.20
ADA	BARBER PARK PHASE II	1976	\$281,915.82
ADA	STOREY PARK (DEVELOPMENT)	1976	\$84,962.22
ADA	MERIDIAN TENNIS COURTS	1976	\$46,192.11
ADA	MANITOU PARK ACQUISITION	1976	\$71,622.84
ADA	SUNSET PARK DEVELOPMENT (BOISE)	1977	\$184,233.05
ADA	FORT BOISE PARK DEVELOPMENT	1977	\$88,428.60
ADA	VETERANS MEMORIAL STATE PARK	1977	\$95,460.22
ADA	LUCKY PEAK DEVELOPMENT	1977	\$125,845.00
ADA	OWYHEE PARK DEV	1977	\$119,779.00
ADA	GEORGE BAGGLEY NEIGHBORHOOD PARK	1978	\$117,392.58
ADA	CAPITAL HIGH SCHOOL TENNIS CTS.	1978	\$71,844.65
ADA	MANITOU PARK DEVELOPMENT	1979	\$215,287.68
ADA	BOISE GREENBELT DEVELOPMENT	1979	\$127,686.97
ADA	KUNA SCHOOL TENNIS COURTS	1979	\$62,043.69
ADA	WILLOW LANE ATHLETIC COMPLEX	1979	\$235,003.00
ADA	ORVAL KRASEN PARK	1979	\$36,157.00
ADA	E-7 PARK ACQUISITION	1979	\$53,385.00
ADA	WILLIAMS PARK	1980	\$309,723.93
ADA	CASTLEHILL PARK ACQUISITION/DEVELOPM	1981	\$91,788.16
ADA	FULLER COMMUNITY PARK	1981	\$122,353.57
ADA	GORDON S. BOWEN PARK	1983	\$30,100.00
ADA	ADA COUNTY BIKEPATH	1984	\$233,171.17
ADA	EAGLE ISLANDWATER SLIDE	1996	\$126,044.48
ADA	EAGLE ISLAND AMENITIES	2002	\$0.00
ADA	SPRING SHORES MARINA	2000	\$0.00

ADA	DISCOVERY RESTROOM	2002	\$0.00
BANNOCK	POCATELLO ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS	1966	\$24,154.53
BANNOCK	HAWTHORNE PARK	1967	\$15,450.00
BANNOCK	INDIAN ROCKS/PONDEROSA STATE PARK	1969	\$181,127.00
BANNOCK	STUART PARK	1971	\$16,138.10
BANNOCK	LAVA HOT SPRINGS FOUNDATION DEV.	1972	\$14,727.83
BANNOCK	INKOM PARK IMPROVEMENTS	1973	\$12,082.71
BANNOCK	POCATELLO PARKS	1973	\$35,007.48
BANNOCK	MCCAMMON CITY PARK	1974	\$5,875.02
BANNOCK	LAVA COMMUNITY PARK	1976	\$32,910.95
BANNOCK	CHUBBUCK BICENTENNIAL PARK	1977	\$32,456.28
BANNOCK	DOWNEY CITY PARK REDEVELOPMENT	1978	\$13,090.00
BANNOCK	NORTH CITY PARK	1978	\$24,797.41
BANNOCK	SISTER CITY PARK	1980	\$44,790.21
BANNOCK	COTANT PARK	1983	\$125,262.45
BANNOCK	SOUTH BANNOCK COUNTY SHELTER	1984	\$26,347.42
BEAR LAKE	PARIS CITY PARK	1971	\$22,877.00
BEAR LAKE	ARTHUR KELLY PARK	1977	\$59,512.16
BEAR LAKE	ALLINGER REGIONAL PARK	1982	\$209,708.04
BEAR LAKE	BLOOMINGTON CITY PARK	1983	\$7,234.32
BEAR LAKE	BEAR LAKE PARK - EASTSIDE	1985	\$297,740.70
BEAR LAKE	ALLINGER SKATE PARK	2001	\$7,500.00
BENEWAH	HEYBURN STATE PARK	1965	\$47,995.73
BENEWAH	BENEWAH COUNTY FAIRGROUNDS	1971	\$9,684.72
BENEWAH	ST. MARIES RECREATIONAL PARK	1970	\$6,250.00
BENEWAH	ST. MARIES CITY PARK	1971	\$60,968.68
BENEWAH	ST. MARIES GOLF COURSE	1972	\$114,713.09
BENEWAH	PLUMMER CITY PARKS	1976	\$23,575.65
BENEWAH	ST. MARIES CITY PARK	1978	\$21,312.12
BENEWAH	CHERRY BEND BOATERS PARK - PHASE II	1979	\$16,797.85
BENEWAH	TENSED CITY CENTER PARK	1981	\$8,046.48
BENEWAH	HAWLEY'S LANDING	1987	\$64,125.26
BINGHAM	BLACKFOOT PARK	1966	\$144,062.20
BINGHAM	PRESTO PARK	1969	\$2,551.00
BINGHAM	BLACKFOOT SWIMMING POOL	1971	\$242,708.99
BINGHAM	SHELLEY SWIMMING POOL	1971	\$77,088.22
BINGHAM	BLACKFOOT TENNIS COURT	1972	\$36,248.43
BINGHAM	JENSEN GROVE PARK	1972	\$45,405.25
BINGHAM	ABERDEEN SPORTSMAN PARK	1973	\$45,021.65
BINGHAM	NORTH BINGHAM COUNTY RECREATION	1976	\$101,693.30
BINGHAM	MORELAND PARK	1977	\$23,505.00
BINGHAM	STATEWIDE CONSOLIDATED GRANT FY79(1)	1979	\$198,064.23
BINGHAM	PARK STREET ADDITION	1979	\$12,132.55
BINGHAM	ABERDEEN SCHOOL PARK	1981	\$11,883.74
BINGHAM	SHELLEY PARK IMPROVEMENTS	2000	\$2,250.00
BINGHAM	NORTH BINGHAM COUNTY, PHASE II	2000	\$0.00
BINGHAM	GOODSELL & STUART PLAYGROUNDS	2001	\$0.00
BLAINE	ATKINSON PARK	1970	\$65,729.37
BLAINE	WARM SPRINGS BIKEPATH	1978	\$20,190.13
BLAINE	CAREY TENNIS COURTS	1980	\$14,040.34
BLAINE	ATKINSON PARK IMPROVEMENTS	1983	\$13,303.59

BLAINE	BLAINE COUNTY SWIMMING POOL	1983	\$151,800.00
BLAINE	WOOD RIVER TRAILS SYSTEM	1986	\$162,225.42
BLAINE	KETCHUM WATERFRONT PARK	1989	\$40,610.00
BLAINE	WOOD RIVER TRAILS	1989	\$39,990.00
BLAINE	WOOD RIVER TRAILS	1990	\$106,146.75
BOISE	GARDEN VALLEY AIRPORT REC AREA	1967	\$442.75
BONNER	INDIAN CREEK RECREATION AREA	1965	\$50,391.23
BONNER	BONNER COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT #82	1971	\$2,936.56
BONNER	SANDPOINT CITY PARK	1971	\$41,456.26
BONNER	HOODOO ACQ	1972	\$3,565.56
BONNER	BONNER CO. PARK/PONDEROSA STATE PARK	1972	\$5,893.84
BONNER	MOSQUITO BAY DEVELOPMENT	1975	\$20,881.04
BONNER	ROUND LAKE DEVELOPMENT	1975	\$44,381.44
BONNER	WINDBAG MARINA IMPROVEMENTS	1977	\$90,549.00
BONNER	PRIEST RIVER TENNIS COURTS	1979	\$14,189.41
BONNER	BONNER COUNTY PARK - WEST	1983	\$31,221.54
BONNER	TRAVERS PARK	1983	\$109,250.00
BONNER	SANDPOINT BIKE PATH	1987	\$26,502.24
BONNER	SQUAW BAY ACQUISITION	1987	\$276,440.00
BONNER	CITY BEACH BICYCLE/PEDESTRIAN PATH	1989	\$9,401.90
BONNEVILLE	MCCOWIN PARK	1966	\$23,344.33
BONNEVILLE	FREEMAN PARK	1967	\$153,427.14
BONNEVILLE	MCCOWIN PARK AND RECREATION AREA	1969	\$20,347.73
BONNEVILLE	SKYLINE TENNIS COURTS & REC. ARE	1969	\$18,634.41
BONNEVILLE	UCON CITY PARK	1971	\$4,467.07
BONNEVILLE	CHILD DEVELOPMENT PLAYGROUND	1971	\$3,913.74
BONNEVILLE	TAUTPHAUS AND HIGHLAND PARKS	1971	\$57,863.15
BONNEVILLE	SAND CREEK GOLF COURSE	1972	\$388,308.35
BONNEVILLE	EAST TAUTPHAUS PARK	1972	\$46,236.23
BONNEVILLE	CLAIR E GALE RECREATION AREA	1973	\$68,857.78
BONNEVILLE	CAPITAL GREENBELT	1974	\$107,857.97
BONNEVILLE	WEST SIDE REC. COMPLEX	1974	\$25,679.77
BONNEVILLE	PETERSON PARK	1974	\$16,654.50
BONNEVILLE	JOHNS HOLE FOREBAY DEVELOPMENT	1975	\$78,378.32
BONNEVILLE	RUSSETS NOISE PARK/PONDEROSA ST PARK	1975	\$66,435.89
BONNEVILLE	LINCOLN ROAD PARK	1977	\$132,585.88
BONNEVILLE	IONA PARK DEVELOPMENT	1977	\$19,166.96
BONNEVILLE	SIMMONS PARK	1977	\$29,251.71
BONNEVILLE	CAPITAL GREENBELT	1978	\$125,739.47
BONNEVILLE	RIGBY TENNIS & HANDBALL CTS.	1978	\$18,222.80
BONNEVILLE	BRINKMAN PARK	1978	\$55,989.33
BONNEVILLE	STATEWIDE CONSOLIDATED GRANT FY79(1)	1979	\$75,696.74
BONNEVILLE	BEL AIRE PARK	1980	\$20,844.04
BONNEVILLE	ESQUIRE ACRES & GREENBELT PROJECTS	1983	\$30,081.12
BONNEVILLE	FREEMAN PARK EXTENSION	1990	\$31,936.01
BONNEVILLE	IONA PARK IMPROVEMENTS	2000	\$20,000.00
BOUNDARY	CITY OF BONNERS FERRY & BOUNDARY CO.	1970	\$1,900.00
BOUNDARY	CITY OF BONNERS FERRY & BOUNDARY CO.	1971	\$32,570.78
BOUNDARY	MIRROR LAKE GOLF COURSE	1972	\$178,846.00
BOUNDARY	MEMORIAL PARK ACQUISITION	1972	\$2,390.74
BOUNDARY	BOUNDARY CO. FAIRGROUNDS TENNIS CT	1978	\$17,471.70

BOUNDARY	KOOTENAI RIVER BOATERS PARK	1979	\$28,382.17
BOUNDARY	BOUNDARY COUNTY TOT LOT	1983	\$4,226.25
BOUNDARY	DEEP CREEK PARK	1985	\$40,515.25
BUTTE	BOTTOLFSEN MEMORIAL PARK	1967	\$31,742.86
BUTTE	ARCO POOL IMPROVEMENTS	1973	\$9,690.59
BUTTE	HOWE PARK	1984	\$38,885.02
BUTTE	CITY OF ARCO GREENBELT	2000	\$28,000.00
CAMAS	FAIRFIELD CITY PARK	1975	\$19,162.89
CAMAS	FAIRFIELD COMMUNITY PARK	1981	\$14,483.55
CANYON	PARMA CITY PARK	1969	\$25,800.49
CANYON	CALDWELL SWIMMING POOL	1972	\$212,155.11
CANYON	NAMPA CITY PARK	1973	\$18,482.39
CANYON	CALDWELL COMMUNITY PARK	1974	\$28,933.82
CANYON	CALDWELL JR. HIGH PARK	1974	\$38,315.19
CANYON	MIDDLETON CITY PARK	1974	\$12,797.40
CANYON	WEST PARK, PHASE II	1975	\$61,535.15
CANYON	WEST PARK	1976	\$39,639.61
CANYON	MIDDLETON POND SIDE PARK	1978	\$14,767.00
CANYON	LAKE LOWELL PARK	1979	\$85,851.15
CANYON	MIDDLETON PLACE PARK	1979	\$52,663.85
CANYON	WILSON PARK (CALDWELL)	1979	\$37,656.90
CANYON	BROTHER'S PARK	2002	\$0.00
CARIBOU	HOOPER SPRINGS PARK	1971	\$25,664.20
CARIBOU	BLACKFOOT RIVER PARK	1971	\$11,770.59
CARIBOU	GRACE CITY PARK	1972	\$7,614.08
CARIBOU	SODA SPRINGS GEYSER PARK	1972	\$7,786.75
CARIBOU	FREEDOM PARK DEVELOPMENT	1973	\$22,822.88
CARIBOU	BLACKFOOT RIVER PARK	2000	\$0.00
CASSIA	BURLEY COMMUNITY PARK	1971	\$14,402.59
CASSIA	BURLEY MUNICIPAL GOLF COURSE	1972	\$88,150.65
CASSIA	NORTH FREEDOM PARK	1978	\$30,407.43
CASSIA	K2S MARINA	1978	\$57,073.49
CASSIA	FREEDOM PARK SPORTS COMPLEX	1986	\$129,950.00
CLEARWATER	OROFINO RIVERSIDE PARK	1973	\$13,077.37
CLEARWATER	ELK RIVER REC. DIST. PARK	1976	\$25,246.45
CLEARWATER	OROFINO TENNIS COURTS	1977	\$13,168.40
CLEARWATER	WEIPPE CITY PARK	1979	\$6,660.97
CLEARWATER	ELK RIVER PARK DEV	1983	\$29,180.39
CUSTER	CENTENNIAL PARK	1978	\$147,489.04
CUSTER	STATEWIDE CONSOLIDATED GRANT FY79(1)	1979	\$58,660.41
CUSTER	SAWTOOTH VALLEY PIONEER PARK	1989	\$31,421.50
ELMORE	THREE ISLAND STATE PARK	1969	\$194,600.00
ELMORE	RICHARD AGUIRRE PARK & REC AREA	1970	\$62,560.84
ELMORE	CARL MILLER PARK	1971	\$21,193.12
ELMORE	EAST SIDE PARK AND RECREATION AREA	1972	\$69,115.12
ELMORE	CAT CREEK SNOWMOBILE AREA/HIGGINS PT	1976	\$63,196.89
ELMORE	GLENNS FERRY TENNIS COURTS	1979	\$18,708.61
ELMORE	THREE ISLAND S.P. GROUP CAMP-PHASE I	1994	\$313,680.00
ELMORE	HAMMETT PARK DEVELOPMENT	2000	\$0.00
FRANKLIN	W. MAURICE TINGEY PARK	1976	\$25,603.59
FRANKLIN	PERKINS PARK	1978	\$60,603.13

FRANKLIN	PRESTON PARK ENTRY WAY	1989	\$109,503.54
FREMONT	FREMONT COUNTY GOLF COURSE	1966	\$13,016.62
FREMONT	FREMONT COUNTY GOLF COURSE	1966	\$47,898.93
FREMONT	SAM SCHWENDIMAN PARK	1970	\$12,593.80
FREMONT	CENTENNIAL PARK	1970	\$6,727.39
FREMONT	ISLAND PARK BIKE PATH	1975	\$21,622.58
FREMONT	REXBURG COMMUNITY RECREATION AREA	1976	\$144,242.00
FREMONT	ASHTON TENNIS COURTS	1977	\$16,221.15
FREMONT	BEN SMITH PARK, PHASE II	1978	\$102,235.17
FREMONT	ST. ANTHONY MINI PARK	1978	\$18,460.00
FREMONT	STATEWIDE CONSOLIDATED GRANT FY79(1)	1979	\$16,563.01
FREMONT	ASHTON RECREATION AREA	1980	\$4,534.47
FREMONT	FREMONT CNTY GOLF COURSE WATER SYSTE	1980	\$42,851.01
FREMONT	HARRY WORRELL MEMORIAL PARK	1985	\$21,796.57
FREMONT	ASHTON SWIMMING POOL	2001	\$0.00
FREMONT	HENRY'S LAKE STATE PARK	1966	\$44,500.00
FREMONT	HENRY'S LAKE RESTROOM	2000	\$87,405.00
GEM	GEM ISLAND SPORTS COMPLEX	2000	\$62,530.00
GOODING	WENDELL CITY PARK	1968	\$4,727.21
GOODING	MCGINNIS PARK	1971	\$15,357.59
GOODING	NIAGARA SPRINGS RANCH	1972	\$209,410.76
GOODING	GOODING PARK IMPROVEMENT	1972	\$9,897.90
GOODING	MALAD GORGE STATE PARK	1974	\$249,573.00
GOODING	GOODING REC. AREA	1974	\$38,481.67
GOODING	MCGINNIS PARK DEVELOPMENT II	1979	\$31,720.79
GOODING	HAGERMAN CITY PARK	1984	\$18,706.92
IDAHO	GRANGEVILLE BATHHOUSE	1972	\$31,215.18
IDAHO	GRANGEVILLE SKI AREA	1972	\$79,437.24
IDAHO	GRANGEVILLE LIONS PARK	1975	\$65,642.94
IDAHO	GRANGEVILLE SCHOOL DIST. TENNIS COUR	1979	\$55,815.01
JEFFERSON	RIGBY PARK	1967	\$29,956.75
JEFFERSON	RIRIE CITY PARK IMPROVEMENT	1968	\$2,078.99
JEFFERSON	MCCOWIN & PETERSON PARKS	1978	\$63,744.45
JEFFERSON	STATEWIDE CONSOLIDATED GRANT FY79(1)	1979	\$196,008.47
JEFFERSON	RIRIE TENNIS COURTS	1979	\$23,039.95
JEFFERSON	MUD LAKE RECREATION AREA	1980	\$26,858.66
JEFFERSON	MENAN CITY PARK	1991	\$94,513.37
JEROME	HAZELTON CITY PARK	1970	\$4,119.41
JEROME	EDEN CITY PARK	1971	\$3,298.04
JEROME	JEROME CITY PARK (CAMOZZI)	1976	\$15,461.96
JEROME	GAIL FORSYTH MEMORIAL PARK	1981	\$192,262.31
KOOTENAI	FARRAGUT STATE PARK	1966	\$261,788.85
KOOTENAI	3RD STREET BOAT RAMP AND VETERANS PK	1966	\$51,103.25
KOOTENAI	TUBB'S HILL	1968	\$57,500.00
KOOTENAI	COEUR D'ALENE CITY PARKS	1971	\$59,949.14
KOOTENAI	POST FALLS CITY PARK	1971	\$43,971.20
KOOTENAI	MOWRY ACQUISITION	1972	\$298,842.50
KOOTENAI	SPIRIT LAKE PARK IMPROVEMENT	1972	\$16,752.09
KOOTENAI	HAUSER LAKE PARK	1972	\$36,303.66
KOOTENAI	FARRAGUT PARK IMPROVEMENT	1973	\$49,060.50
KOOTENAI	FARRAGUT STATE PKS. CAMPGROUNDS	1974	\$62,855.67

KOOTENAI	MOWRY PARK ACQUISITION	1975	\$319,211.25
KOOTENAI	TUBB'S HILL ACQUISITION	1975	\$140,237.50
KOOTENAI	MAE MCEUEN PLAYFIELD IMPROVEMENT	1976	\$101,685.09
KOOTENAI	NORTH IDAHO COLLEGE TENNIS COURTS	1976	\$70,009.77
KOOTENAI	FERNAN LAKE ACQUISITION	1976	\$51,739.87
KOOTENAI	YUP-KEEHN-UM ACQUISITION	1977	\$145,431.00
KOOTENAI	STATEWIDE CONSOLIDATED GRANT FY79(1)	1979	\$84,853.39
KOOTENAI	STATEWIDE CONSOLIDATED GRANT FY79(1)	1979	\$3,334.05
KOOTENAI	POST FALLS - TREATY ROCK	1979	\$61,853.33
KOOTENAI	DALTON GARDENS HORSE ARENA AND PARK	1980	\$54,027.13
KOOTENAI	FARRAGUT STATE PARK DEVELOPMENT	1981	\$1,010,173.24
KOOTENAI	WINTON CITY/SCHOOL PARK	1981	\$77,072.54
KOOTENAI	WINTON PARK - PHASE II	1984	\$40,750.00
KOOTENAI	STUB MEYER PARK	1985	\$31,387.15
KOOTENAI	NORTHSHIRE PARK	1986	\$90,037.93
KOOTENAI	FINUCANE PARK	1987	\$152,224.26
KOOTENAI	RAMSEY PARK	1991	\$243,250.00
KOOTENAI	HONEYSUCKLE BEACH	2000	\$6,750.00
KOOTENAI	RATHDRUM SKATE PARK	2001	\$9,944.50
KOOTENAI	CANFIELD SPORTS COMPLEX	2001	\$102,613.00
LATAH	TROY CITY PARKS	1972	\$5,360.58
LATAH	LENA WHITMORE PARK DEVELOPMENT	1975	\$48,769.92
LATAH	PONDEROSA PARK COURTS	1976	\$8,390.25
LATAH	GHORMLEY PARK	1977	\$54,531.47
LATAH	MOSCOW COMMUNITY PARK ACQ.	1979	\$26,181.25
LATAH	POTLATCH CITY/SCHOOL PARK	1980	\$35,943.70
LATAH	KENDRICK SWIMMING POOL RENOVATION	1980	\$74,343.23
LATAH	TROY CITY PARK	1992	\$80,887.67
LEMHI	SALMON PARK ACQUISITION	1976	\$81,217.62
LEMHI	SALMON SWIMMING POOL REDEVELOPMENT	1980	\$23,153.37
LEMHI	SALMON SWIMMING POOL	1984	\$233,666.46
LEWIS	WINCHESTER STATE PARK	1965	\$37,004.93
LEWIS	DEV. WINCHESTER PARK & REC. AREA	1965	\$22,500.00
LEWIS	WINCHESTER STATE PARK	1967	\$93,807.35
LEWIS	DUPONT PARK ACQUISITION	1971	\$5,000.00
LEWIS	DUPONT PARK SWIMMING POOL	1972	\$60,162.47
LEWIS	KAMIAH RIVERFRONT PARK	1975	\$8,110.57
LEWIS	DUPONT PARK	1977	\$11,226.70
LEWIS	WINCHESTER DAM STABILIZATION	1979	\$35,737.03
LINCOLN	LINCOLN COUNTY POOL	1974	\$55,780.12
MADISON	HERITAGE PARK	1971	\$10,520.84
MADISON	BEN SMITH PARK LAND ACQUISITION	1977	\$24,168.39
MADISON	REXBURG NATURE PARK	1995	\$278,231.81
MINIDOKA	MINIDOKA COUNTY RECREATION AREA	1967	\$25,552.01
MINIDOKA	BIG VALLEY RECREATION COMPLEX	1969	\$89,281.06
MINIDOKA	RUPERT POOL RENOVATION	1972	\$18,102.72
MINIDOKA	RUPERT PARKS IMPROVEMENTS	1975	\$71,678.95
MINIDOKA	MINIDOKA CITY PARK	1977	\$19,495.80
MULTI-COUNTY	6 HIGHWAY REST AREAS	1966	\$134,000.00
MULTI-COUNTY	STATEWIDE WATER ACCESS	1966	\$23,279.75
MULTI-COUNTY	HIGHWAY REST AREAS/HIGGINS POINT	1972	\$274,251.39

MULTI-COUNTY	IDAHO STATE PARK IMPROVEMENTS	1973	\$136,378.20
MULTI-COUNTY	HARRIMAN STATE PARK PLAN	1975	\$423,649.32
MULTI-COUNTY	FERDINAND CITY PARK	1977	\$12,761.62
MULTI-COUNTY	STATE PARKS IMPROVEMENTS #2	1978	\$198,372.42
MULTI-COUNTY	DE MEYER PARK	1978	\$103,942.82
MULTI-COUNTY	IDAHO ACQUISITION & DEVELOPMENT PROJ	1980	\$4,545,139.51
MULTI-COUNTY	BROWN PARK	1980	\$280,598.84
MULTI-COUNTY	QUARRY VIEW PARK	1983	\$220,000.00
MULTI-COUNTY	FILER SWIMMING POOL	2000	\$0.00
NEZ PERCE	SUNSET HEIGHTS PARK	1966	\$74,000.00
NEZ PERCE	AIRPORT PARK	1971	\$80,428.10
NEZ PERCE	JEWETT PARK	1971	\$11,189.58
NEZ PERCE	BERT LIPPS POOL	1972	\$35,593.56
NEZ PERCE	LEWISTON TENNIS COURT	1972	\$19,350.02
NEZ PERCE	BRYDEN CANYON GOLF COURSE	1973	\$297,483.20
NEZ PERCE	VOLLMER BOWL PARK	1973	\$84,436.94
NEZ PERCE	HELLS GATE STATE PARK IMPROVEMENT	1975	\$83,697.06
NEZ PERCE	KIWANIS PARK	1977	\$124,418.71
NEZ PERCE	CRAIG MTN. WILDLIFE MGT. AREA	1977	\$938,114.51
NEZ PERCE	PECK CITY/SCHOOL PARK	1980	\$19,148.10
ONEIDA	LE GRAND PARK	1983	\$6,895.24
OWYHEE	BRUNEAU SAND DUNES STATE PARK	1967	\$275,400.00
OWYHEE	HOMEDALE CITY PARK	1969	\$52,147.24
OWYHEE	HOMEDALE CITY PARK	1971	\$1,150.00
OWYHEE	MARSING CITY PARKS	1976	\$17,122.22
OWYHEE	MARSING POND AND CAMPING AREA	1980	\$26,454.76
OWYHEE	HOMEDALE TENNIS COURTS	1981	\$21,709.40
OWYHEE	BRUNEAU SAND DUNES ACQUISITION	1981	\$81,095.00
OWYHEE	BRUNEAU SCHOOL PARK	1984	\$10,845.22
PAYETTE	NEW PLYMOUTH PARK	1971	\$8,526.57
PAYETTE	FRUITLAND REC AREA/PONDEROSA S.P.	1971	\$14,144.48
PAYETTE	PAYETTE PARKS	1971	\$22,453.61
PAYETTE	PAYETTE SWIMMING POOL	1972	\$216,405.70
PAYETTE	NEW PLYMOUTH KIWANIS PARK	1972	\$13,772.05
PAYETTE	MESA PARK	1979	\$53,838.02
PLANNING	STATE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN	1965	\$18,965.55
PLANNING	UPDATING STATE PLAN	1967	\$19,277.30
PLANNING	STATEWIDE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR REC.	1971	\$26,110.59
PLANNING	IDAHO STATEWIDE COMP OUTDOOR REC PLA	1973	\$191,700.63
PLANNING	SCORP	1978	\$211,305.88
PLANNING	STATEWIDE COMP OUTDOOR REC PLAN NO 6	1984	\$82,864.27
PLANNING	STATE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATI	1985	\$179,687.77
PLANNING	SCORP #8	1990	\$252,692.48
POWER	AMERICAN FALLS RESERVOIR PARK	1976	\$113,510.47
SHOSHONE	GENE DAY PARK ACQ.	1966	\$10,300.00
SHOSHONE	OSBURN SCHOOL DISTRICT NO.393	1970	\$9,359.50
SHOSHONE	OSBURN PLAYGROUND DEVELOPMENT	1971	\$19,924.89
SHOSHONE	GENE DAY PARK DEV.	1972	\$77,803.05
SHOSHONE	MEMORIAL PARK	1972	\$7,240.88
SHOSHONE	CITY OF KELLOG & SCHOOL DIST. 391	1973	\$50,815.68
SHOSHONE	GENE DAY PARK DEV.	1974	\$93,669.20

SHOSHONE	WALLACE PARK IMPROVEMENT	1974	\$34,144.08
SHOSHONE	WEST SHOSHONE PARK ACQ.	1977	\$10,068.30
SHOSHONE	CHERRY BEND BOATERS PARK	1977	\$22,374.00
SHOSHONE	WEST SHOSHONE PARK DEV.	1977	\$117,996.06
SHOSHONE	JOHN MULLAN CENTENNIAL PARK	1989	\$26,470.05
SHOSHONE	WALLACE POOL RESTORATION	2002	\$0.00
TWIN FALLS	CASCADE PARK	1966	\$46,865.00
TWIN FALLS	FILER CITY PARK	1967	\$6,382.25
TWIN FALLS	FILER CITY PARK	1968	\$21,057.00
TWIN FALLS	BALANCED ROCK RECREATION AREA	1969	\$9,918.98
TWIN FALLS	ROCK CREEK PARK	1970	\$6,000.00
TWIN FALLS	BRITT ACQUISITION	1971	\$2,500.00
TWIN FALLS	ROCK CREEK PARK	1971	\$27,847.20
TWIN FALLS	ROCK CRACK ACCESS	1971	\$1,250.00
TWIN FALLS	FILER SWIMMING POOL	1972	\$46,804.33
TWIN FALLS	TWIN FALLS CITY PARKS	1972	\$32,082.54
TWIN FALLS	BUHL PARK IMPROVEMENT	1974	\$54,798.07
TWIN FALLS	FRONTIER PARK	1976	\$242,626.07
TWIN FALLS	FILER COMMUNITY PARK IMPROVEMENTS	1980	\$8,115.45
TWIN FALLS	TWIN FALLS TENNIS COURTS	1981	\$51,200.00
TWIN FALLS	BUHL NORTH PARK DEVELOPMENT	1983	\$34,750.00
TWIN FALLS	ROCK CREEK PARK ADD-4 AC. FLOODPLAIN	1986	\$89,483.58
TWIN FALLS	JEAN'S PARK	2001	\$15,292.80
VALLEY	PONDEROSA STATE PARK	1965	\$68,417.33
VALLEY	PONDEROSA STATE PARK	1967	\$182,687.68
VALLEY	DONNELLY PARK ACQUISITION/DEVELOPMEN	1980	\$39,489.85
VALLEY	CASCADE SPORTS PARK	1983	\$51,532.55
WASHINGTON	MIDVALE TENNIS COURTS	1978	\$14,554.24
WASHINGTON	CAMBRIDGE TENNIS COURTS	1979	\$14,701.84

Appendix

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2000 IDPR Recreation Study

Appendix

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Introduction

In 2000 the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation contracted to have a survey conducted that would somewhat mirror the 1994 Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation User Survey. One of the primary purposes of the 2000 study was to understand changes in user preferences, if any between 1994 and 2000.

The 2000 study had identical objectives, including:

- Gaining a better understanding of the needs of recreational user groups.
- Understanding how users would rank criteria that the Department uses (or could use) to award grant money.
- Gather information regarding why users chose recreational locations that they do.
- Determine the variety of activities in which users participate while recreating in Idaho.

Additional objectives of the 2000 study included:

- Gather basic economic impact data to quantify spending and economic impact of recreational activities and to try to estimate tax revenues from those activities.

There were four user groups surveyed. These groups include RV owners, Off-highway motorcycle owners and all-terrain vehicle (ATV) owners (combined as one group for this study), snowmobile owners and boat owners. In the 1994 Recreational User Survey off-highway motorcycle owners and all-terrain vehicle (ATV) owners were surveyed separately.

These groups are typical user populations that the Bureau of Recreation Resources of the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation serves on an annual basis.

At the beginning of the study the populations of each of the user groups were as follows:

- ATV / Off-highway motorcycle owners - 50,771
- Recreational vehicle (RV) owners – 85,227
- Snowmobile owners – 47,502
- Boat owners – 85,000

As in the 1994 survey, it should be noted, that only owners that had registered their units with the State of Idaho were a part of our sample population. Random samples were taken from each of the populations and the total number of surveys mailed to each user group was as follows:

- ATV - 1,110 surveys mailed
- RV owners – 1200 surveys mailed
- Snowmobile – 990 surveys mailed
- Boat owners – 1200 surveys mailed

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The number of surveys returned and the percentages of return from each user group are as follows:

- ATV & Trail bike users – 288 returned = 25.9%
- RV users – 203 returned = 16.9%
- Snowmobile users - 269 returned = 27.2 %
- Boat users - 254 returned = 21.2%

A total of 4500 surveys were mailed, with a total of 1,014 returned or an overall return rate between the four groups of 22.5%.

This document contains a summary of the results of each of the different survey groups,. For additional information regarding this study, please contact The Strategy Group, P.O. Box 5152, Boise, ID 83705, 208-336-2775 phone or 208-395-0777 Fax.

2000 Boat User Survey Summary

In December 2000, the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation mailed approximately 1,200 surveys to boat owners throughout the state of Idaho. Of those 1,200 surveys, 254 were returned for a 21.2% return rate.

The purpose of the study was to gather boater attitudes regarding the needs of Idaho boaters, their perception of how grant money might be awarded by the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation and to get an approximation of the economic impact of boaters on Idaho's economy.

What follows is a survey summary, a copy of the results of the survey itself, a section outlining comments of boaters and a copy of the actual survey instrument.

- Idaho boat users indicated they would like more new docks and launch facilities created throughout the state, along with more boat trailer parking near the respective ramps.
- Also highly rated was the renovation of existing docks and launch facilities.
- Users would like to see more restroom facilities built around launch areas.
- Users would like to see the Department discourage increased use of areas that are too crowded and spread out users.
- There is a desire for more boat safety education classes and perhaps a newsletter regarding boating issues and new facilities.
- Overall, users were mixed about designating personal watercraft or jet ski only areas, but they did have significant comments regarding setting a minimum age to operate a boat or personal watercraft. Over 77% responded that a minimum age should be set for operating a boat or personal watercraft, with that age being 16 years old.
- 41% of the respondents would support legislation to require a boat safety education class to operate a boat. However only 25% indicated that a boat operators license should be mandatory in the State of Idaho.

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- The average investment in boat and trailer was \$12,669, with boat values ranging from \$200 to \$76,000 as indicated by respondents. This means that an estimated \$1.08 billion dollars currently resides in the capital investment of boats and trailers within the State of Idaho.
- 49% of boaters indicated that they did purchase a SUV to compliment their boating activity with an average cost of \$20,796.
- 46% of respondents indicated that they purchased a RV to enhance their boating activities at an average cost of \$15,905 per RV.
- Overall it was estimated that Idaho boaters spent approximately \$3,225 per boat in their boating activities which equates to a total economic impact of \$274.1 million dollars of spend during boating thus generating an estimated \$13.7 million dollars in Idaho sales tax revenue.
- Boaters indicated that for lodging and hotels, they spend approximately \$45.6 million per year, generating \$912,000 in lodging tax revenue.
- Gasoline usage for boats within the state ranged from 256.46 gallons per year to 581.76 gallons per year, which at a \$1.50 per gallon offers an estimated range of dollars spent on gasoline during activities to be from \$32.7 million to \$74.2 million per year.
- The estimated amount of gas used by the tow vehicles per year averaged 245.41 gallons or \$368.12 per user each year, which contributes to an estimated \$31.3 million worth of gas (at an average of \$1.50 per gallon) purchased for tow vehicles during a single year.

OHV User Survey

In December of 2000, the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation mailed out 1,100 surveys to ATV and trail bike owners throughout the state. Of the 1,100 mailed surveys, 288 were returned for a return rate of 25.9%.

The intent of the survey was to gather opinions from ATV and trail bike users regarding the needs of users in the State of Idaho. It was also to gather comments and thoughts regarding grant criteria used by the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation in awarding grant money and to gather basic information regarding the economic impact of OHV use in the state.

What follows in this section is a summary of the survey results, a copy of the actual survey results, a section outlining comments of OHV users and copy of the actual survey instrument itself.

- OHV users in the State of Idaho indicated the greatest need is to provide more backcountry trail opportunities. 70.1% indicated that this was greatly needed. They also indicated that development of new OHV only trails was greatly needed (52.5%).
- OHV users indicated a need for signage on and to trails, citing that their ability to find and use trails would be much enhanced and that it would be much safer knowing how to get to and from locations.
- OHV users in the State of Idaho would like to see existing trails renovated and trails maintained better.
- OHV users would like to have OHV trails in State Parks.

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- Trail improvement ranked highest, with 52% of users indicating that they felt that investing in trail improvement was very important, followed by trail markings and signage at 43.1% as being very important.
- In an effort to spread out users, OHVers indicated that building more trailheads in low use or remote areas would be important, as well as building more trailheads in high use areas.
- Building restrooms near loading ramps and parking areas was rated as somewhat important.
- Buying OHV equipment for agencies or helping to pay salaries of law enforcement officers was ranked as a lower priority by users, although they did indicate in written comments that they would like to have confidence in the security of their parked vehicles and would like to see reckless drivers and those riding under the influence of alcohol captured and punished.
- 76% of OHVers indicated they had no personal safety concerns while riding. Others commented about the lack of courtesy on trails, the danger that is posed by the introduction of grizzly bears or wolves and those reckless operators who ride under the influence of alcohol.
- Only 28.5% of OHV users indicated they felt like OHV trails in Idaho were being well maintained.
- OHVers choose where to ride based on the scenery, the availability of trails and roads, the lack of other people and the variety of terrain available.
- Other activities participated in by OHVers include (the top five) camping, hunting, RVing, sightseeing and motor-boating.
- The average investment in ATV's was \$8,539 and was \$4,961 for trail bikes.
- ATV users indicated they purchase approximately 84.2 gallons of gas per ATV each year, with trail bikers purchasing 59.5 gallons per bike each year.
- The combination of ATV and trail bike gas consumption would total an estimated 3.7 million gallons of gas each year in the State of Idaho.
- 57% of respondents indicated that they purchased an SUV or pickup because of their OHV activity, with the total capital investment being approximately \$1.47 million dollars.
- 53.6% of OHVers indicated that they had purchased an RV to enhance their OHV activity, with a capital investment total of approximately \$391 million dollars.
- OHVers did not support a minimum age to operate an ATV or trail bike. 51.5% said no. Of those indicating that there should be a minimum age set, the average age suggested would be 13.5 years old.
- The vast majority of riders in the state travel no more than 2 hours to get to their riding location. (66%)
- Overall, OHVers indicate that they spend approximately \$2,657 per year on OHV activities, which creates \$134.9 million dollars in retail spending and generates \$6.7 million dollars in sales tax revenue annually.

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RV User Survey

In December of 2000, the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation mailed surveys to approximately 1,200 recreational vehicle (RV) owners in the state. The purpose of survey was to collect information regarding the needs of the RV user population in the State of Idaho. Also to help the Department evaluate and rank criteria they could use to award grant money. Additional information was gathered on the activities that RVers participate in while RVing.

In addition to the items listed, basic economic data was gathered to help understand the economic impact of RV activities in Idaho.

What follows in this report is a summary of the survey, a copy of the actual survey results, comments from RV users and a copy of the survey instrument.

- Constructing more dump stations rated as the most greatly needed item indicated by RV users.
- Development of RV rest areas on State highways and the construction of new RV campgrounds rated 2nd and 3rd highest as needs.
- RVers would like to see more pull - through sites in existing campgrounds. They would also like to see more primitive, non-campground RV sites developed.
- RV owners (58.3%) indicated that they would not mind if RV money was combined with other recreational activity money to create trailheads, boat docks and other things that are commonly used by RVers.
- 71% of RVers indicated that they did not have personal safety concerns while they are RVing. They did indicate concerns about theft, drunk drivers, and the introduction of wolves or grizzlies.
- Those with travel trailers (38.4%) were the largest user group, with the second largest user group being that of 5th wheel trailers at 21.1%.
- 57% of RVers indicated that they travel less than 200 miles to the farthest point of their trip.
- 57.7% of the time there are 2 individuals RVing. Thie averages ages are 53.3 and 51.2 years respectively.
- 47% of those that pull a trailer or 5th wheel indicated that they did purchase a vehicle specifically to pull their RV, with an average price of \$26,531 per vehicle.
- Of those owning a motor home, 20% indicated they purchased a car to tow behind the motor home with an average value of \$12,785 for the automobile.
- RVers indicated that they spend approximately \$2,725 per year while RVing. This creates \$232.3 million dollars of retail spending and generates \$11.6 million dollars in State Tax revenue annually.
- All but 11% of the RVers who responded did not know where the closest RV dump was to their home.
- RVers prefer their favorite campsite because of scenery, quietness, fishing opportunities, cleanliness and maintenance and safety.

Appendix

IDAHO

2000 Snowmobile User Survey

In December of 2000, the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation mailed surveys to 990 snowmobile owners throughout the State of Idaho. Of those 990 surveys, 269 were returned for a 27.2% return rate. The objective of mailing the surveys was to gain a better understanding of snowmobile users needs and to help the Department understand how users rank criteria that is used by the Department to issue grant money.

The surveys were also used to gather information regarding the locations that snowmobilers prefer and to help determine what other kinds of activities snowmobilers participate in while recreating in Idaho. The final objective of the survey was to gather basic economic information and to understand the economic impact of snowmobiling in Idaho.

- The greatest need indicated by snowmobilers was the development of new parking areas near trailheads and the enlargement of existing parking. Users indicated that there is simply not enough parking at trailheads to accommodate current user loads.
- As it relates to safety, snowmobilers would like to see better signage on trails to minimize the opportunity of getting lost.
- Snowmobilers would like to see the trails maintained better and have more trails for backcountry riding opportunities.
- Snowmobilers indicated that they would like to see restrooms near trailheads.
- Users felt that it was important to build more parking in high use areas and build more trailheads in high use areas with 55% and 45% indicating that this was very important respectively.
- The creation or development of loading ramps was not a high priority for Idaho snowmobilers.
- Of all the user groups surveyed in December of 2000, search and rescue ranked highest among snowmobilers. This is consistent with the snowmobiler's attitudes that they are in a more dangerous environment than motor boaters, RVers or OHV operators.
- Snowmobilers were particularly negative about federal agencies receiving snowmobile funds with 60.1% indicating that they would not support it.
- 59.5% of snowmobilers indicated that snowmobile money could be used in combination projects to create boat docks, RV sites or other facilities in which they participate.
- 74% of the snowmobilers indicated they have no safety concerns while snowmobiling in Idaho. The remaining 25.8% that indicated that they had concerns about the introduction of wolves and grizzly bears as well as the operation of sleds under the influence of alcohol and reckless driving.
- 52.4% of snowmobilers felt that Idaho snowmobile trails were being well maintained.
- Snowmobilers choose their places to ride based on the following top four items: variety of terrain, close to a cabin or home, easy access and few people.

Appendix

IDAHO

- Snowmobilers also participate in a number of other activities including camping, fishing, hunting, OHVing and motor boating.
- The average investment in snowmobiles reported was \$11,021, with their snowmobile trailer costing approximately \$2,708. These items combined indicate that approximately \$523.5 million dollars is currently invested in snowmobile equipment in the State of Idaho.
- The average snowmobiler indicated that they purchased approximately 36.5 gallons of gas for their tow vehicle per trip.
- It was indicated that the average snowmobiler purchases 152 gallons of gas for each snowmobile each year.
- 46% of those surveyed indicated that they had purchased a SUV or pickup because of their snowmobile activities with an average cost of \$24,700 per vehicle.
- Only 10% of the respondents indicated “yes” when asked if an operator’s license should be required to operate a snowmobile. Only 31.5% indicated that there should be a minimum age set to operate a snowmobile. Of those responding that there should be a set age to operate a sled, 13 years old was the age most often mentioned.
- 40% of the snowmobilers in Idaho take 16 or more trips with their sleds per year.
- 60% of snowmobilers travel less than 1.5 hours one-way to get to their riding area.
- Snowmobilers indicate that they spend approximately \$3,411 per year on snowmobile activities, which equates to \$162 million dollars spent per year generating \$8.1 million dollars in sales tax revenue.

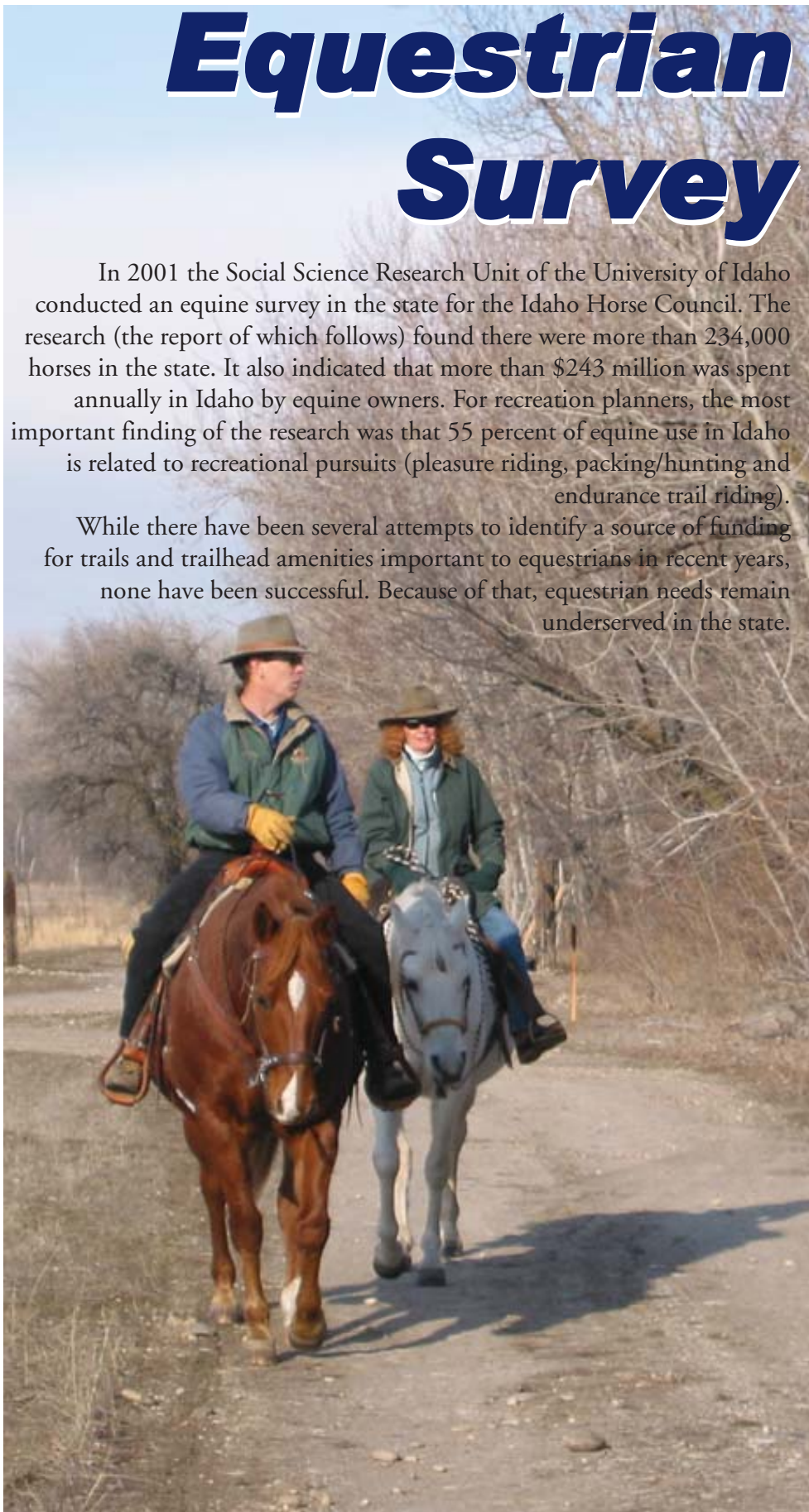
Appendix

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Equestrian Survey

In 2001 the Social Science Research Unit of the University of Idaho conducted an equine survey in the state for the Idaho Horse Council. The research (the report of which follows) found there were more than 234,000 horses in the state. It also indicated that more than \$243 million was spent annually in Idaho by equine owners. For recreation planners, the most important finding of the research was that 55 percent of equine use in Idaho is related to recreational pursuits (pleasure riding, packing/hunting and endurance trail riding).

While there have been several attempts to identify a source of funding for trails and trailhead amenities important to equestrians in recent years, none have been successful. Because of that, equestrian needs remain underserved in the state.



Appendix

IDAHO



2001 Equine Census in Idaho

March, 2002

Social Science Research Unit Report 01-10



(208) 323-8148

www.IdahoHorseCouncil.com

J. D. Wulfhorst
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(208) 324-2336

Survey conducted by

Social Science Research Unit
University of Idaho
P.O. Box 444290
Moscow, ID 83844-4290
(208) 885-5595

Executive Summary

In the fall of 2001, the Social Science Research Unit (SSRU) at the University of Idaho conducted the 3rd Equine Census in Idaho for the Idaho Horse Council. The purpose of the census was to estimate the total number of equine in the State of Idaho as well as document the economic value the equine industry has within the Idaho economy for the year 2000. The estimated total number of equine in Idaho for the year 2000 (234,600) increased by twenty-three percent (23%) compared to the 1995 equine census (191,350). Equine-owners in Idaho demonstrated an estimated total of over \$1.6 billion dollars in assets related to their horses and other equine. The majority of equine-related expenses for this period in Idaho, totaling over \$243 million, came from the maintenance of equine. As a combined industry, purchases and sales related to equine in Idaho contribute a substantial amount of economic value and worth to the state's economic picture.

Regionally, the Southeastern District contained thirty-three (33%) percent of the equine owners, the highest percentage for this study. This was followed by the Southwestern District with thirty (30%) percent, the Northern District with twenty-three percent (23%), and the South-Central District with fourteen (14%) percent.

The equine most frequently owned were riding horses with nearly half of these being American Quarter Horses. Mules and Racehorses were the next two types of equine most frequently owned. The majority of Idaho's equine were used for pleasure according to this data.

The Idaho Horse Council was organized in 1975 to represent horse groups, individual horse owners and members of related industries. The purpose of the Council is to promote every type of horse activity, to be its official voice in Idaho, to monitor legislation affecting horse activity, and to act as an information resource for horse owners and regulating bodies.

The Idaho Horse Board, the first in the nation, was created by the Idaho legislature in 1987. Funds collected by a brand check-off fee are given in the form of grants to further equine interests in Promotion, Research and Education in Idaho.

Introduction

The 3rd Equine Census in Idaho began in the spring of 2001. The Social Science Research Unit (SSRU) at the University of Idaho was contracted by the Idaho Horse Council to design and implement a mail survey to calculate the total number of equine and equine owners in Idaho. Data collection for the project was completed in November of 2001. The Idaho Horse Council and the Idaho Horse Board provided funding for this project.

Equine in Idaho are an important part of the state's history and culture. Since the contemporary number of total equine in Idaho has grown significantly in recent decades, the relative value of those animals and equine-related activities has increased as a substantial economic contribution to the state.

The primary purpose of this project is to document an estimated total number of equine in Idaho. In addition, through a variety of production and consumption measures related to a number of equine-based activities and accessories, we also provide measures of the estimated economic value(s) of equine for the state of Idaho. These measures document frequent and widely distributed economic activity related to equine, amounting to what we refer to as the equine industry. Thus, this assessment of the economic value of equine includes a range of activity from breeding to showing to enjoyment of horse ownership as a hobby. The diversity of ways people use equine throughout the state indicates an increasingly strong relationship between use of equine and quality of life factors for many Idaho residents.

Methodology

A questionnaire was developed similar to the previous censuses of equine Idaho. The instrument consisted of twenty-two (22) questions ranging from types of equine respondents owned to costs associated with owning equine and seven (7) socio-demographic questions in order to build a profile of respondents (see Appendix 4).

Survey Sampling Incorporated (SSI), in Fairfield, Connecticut was contacted to assist the SSRU in constructing a sampling frame for this project. SSRU purchased a sample of 4,400 Idaho households from SSI based on a random statewide distribution of calls made between July 2000 and July 2001 using a random-digit dialing (RDD) technique. In the original survey, which acted as an initial screen for SSRU to identify horse owners, respondents were asked a question as to whether they were "interested in equine." Those responding 'yes' were asked in our follow-up whether anyone in the household owned horses or other equine in the year 2000. If equine were owned, the SSRU verified their address and mailed a questionnaire to the household. Telephone interviews were made from August 7, thru September 6 to identify horse owners. Calls were attempted during the morning, afternoon, evenings and weekends, with 3 call attempts made to each prospective respondent.

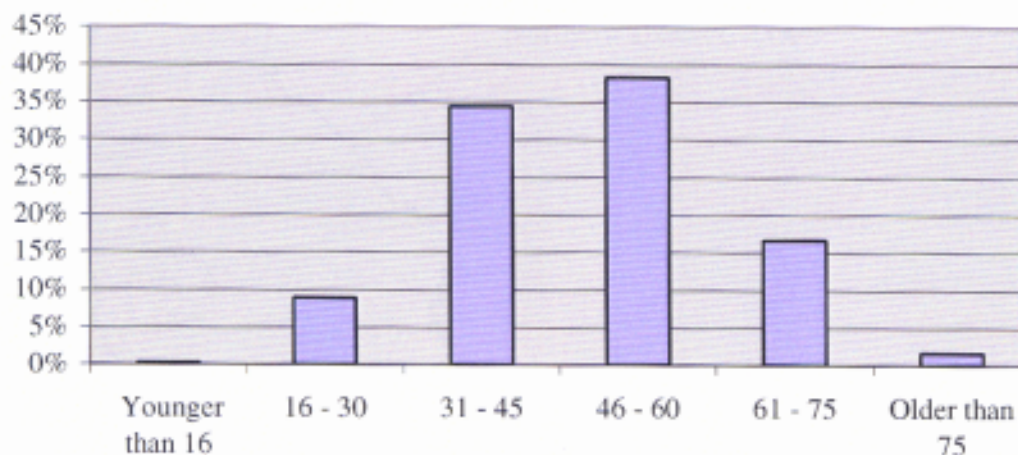
In preparation for the telephone survey, interviewers were given background information regarding the study as well as training in the method of telephone interviewing. All telephone calls were recorded on call logs and were verified with telephone bills. Interviewers were monitored during each calling session by a trained supervisor.

Of the 4,400 Idaho households sampled in the telephone survey, 1,204 owned equine. After identifying the selected list of horse owners by telephone, the first questionnaire was mailed on September 10, 2001. The mailing included an introductory letter, questionnaire, and postage-paid return envelope. One week later, on September 17th, a reminder postcard was sent out to each respondent that had not yet completed and returned the survey. On October 2, 2001, a second letter, survey and postage-paid return envelope were sent to all horse owners in our sample who had not responded to the previous mailings. SPSS data entry was used to enter data on computers. Staff was trained in the proper method for entering data. Data were converted into the SPSS data analysis program following data entry of the surveys. Data were carefully checked for errors prior to data analysis. Of the 1,204 Idaho horse owners mailed a survey, 890 respondents completed and returned the questionnaire yielding an adjusted final response rate of 77%.

Respondent profile

Eight hundred and ninety (890) Idaho equine owners responded to the *2001 Equine Census in Idaho Survey*. Forty-seven percent (47%) of the respondents were male and fifty-three percent (53%) were female. The average age of the respondents was 48 years old (see Figure 1).

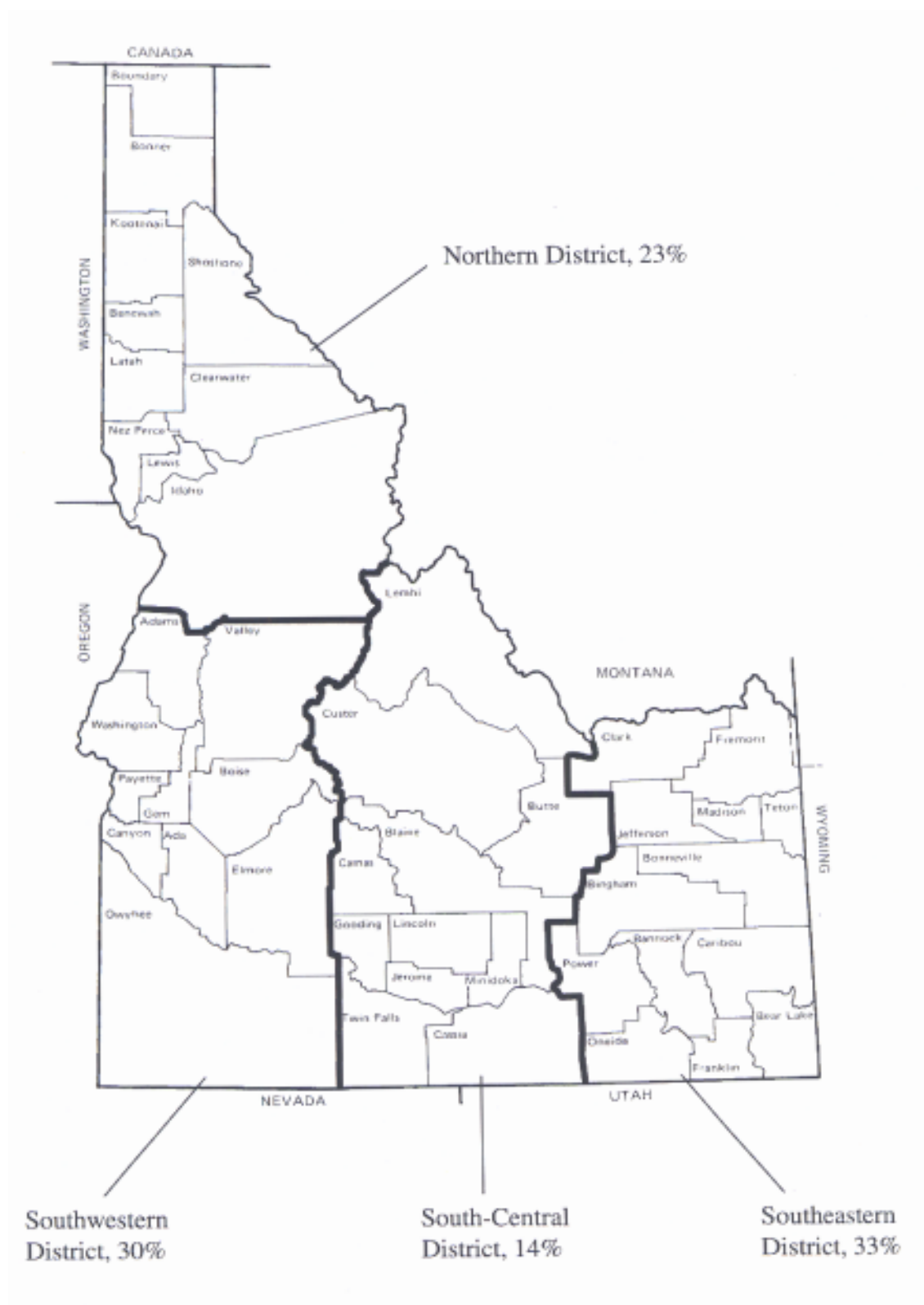
Figure 1. Age and Range Distribution of Respondents



Respondents live in all 44 counties of Idaho. Nine percent (9%) of them live in Ada County, with eight percent (8%) in Canyon County, and six percent (6%) in Bannock County. Distributions of respondents living in the counties of Bonner, Bonneville, Kootenai, and Bingham all average about five percent (5%). The remaining thirty-seven counties each accounted for less than four percent of the respondents.

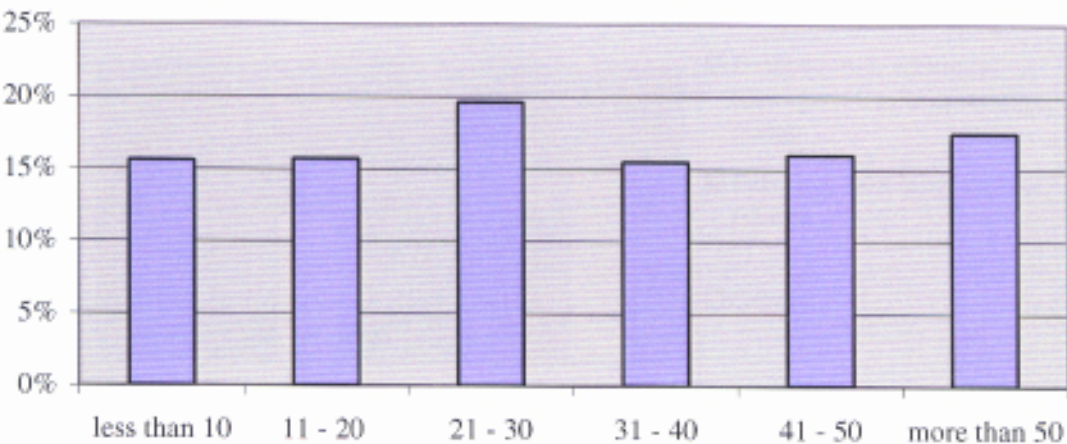
The geographical distribution of horse owners was also categorized into four districts in Idaho. Thirty-three percent (33%) of the respondents live in the Southeastern District, thirty percent (30%) in the Southwestern District; twenty-three percent (23%) live in the Northern District, and fourteen percent (14%) in the South-Central District of Idaho (see Figure 2).

Figure 2. The geographical distribution of equine owners in Idaho



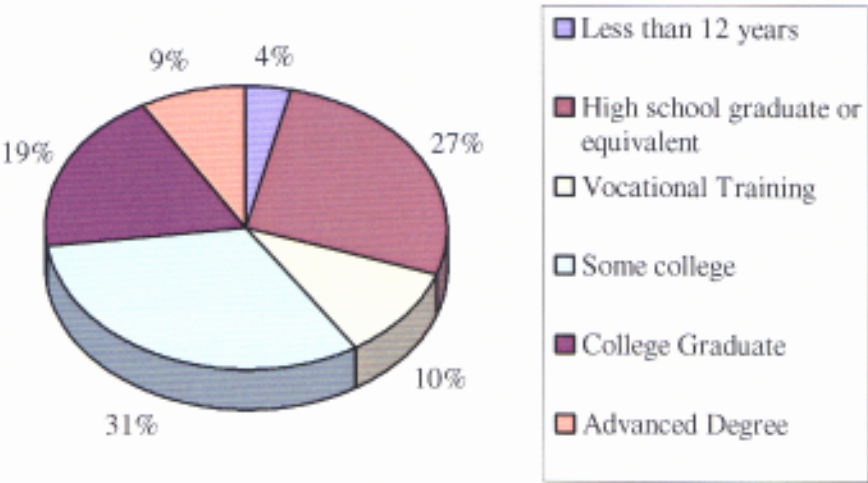
The number of years respondents have lived in Idaho is evenly distributed among the six categories, with the average length of state residence at 32 years (see Figure 3). The majority of respondents have lived in Idaho between 21-30 years.

Figure 3. Number of years the respondents have lived in Idaho



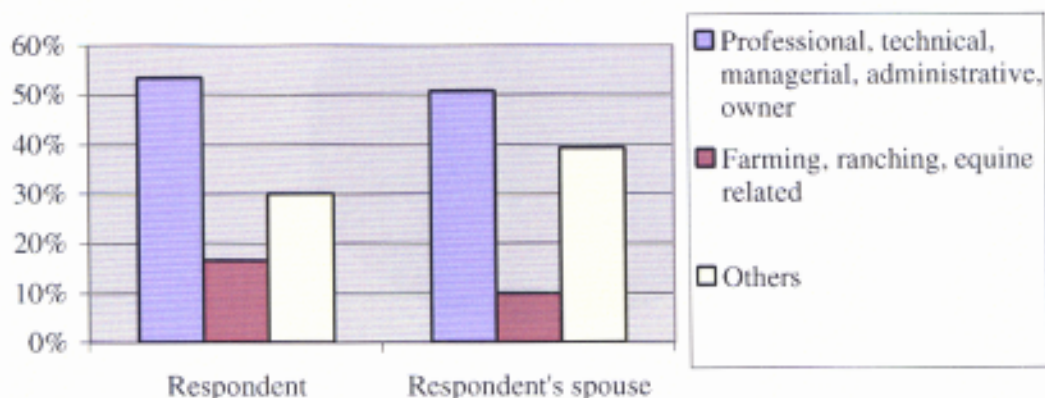
Thirty-one percent (31%) of all respondents have some college education. Twenty-seven percent (27%) were high school graduates or the equivalent, while nineteen percent (19%) were college graduates. Ten percent (10%) of them have vocational training, and nine percent (9%) have an advanced degree. The remaining four percent (4%) indicated less than 12 years of formal education (see Figure 4).

Figure 4. Respondent's highest level of education



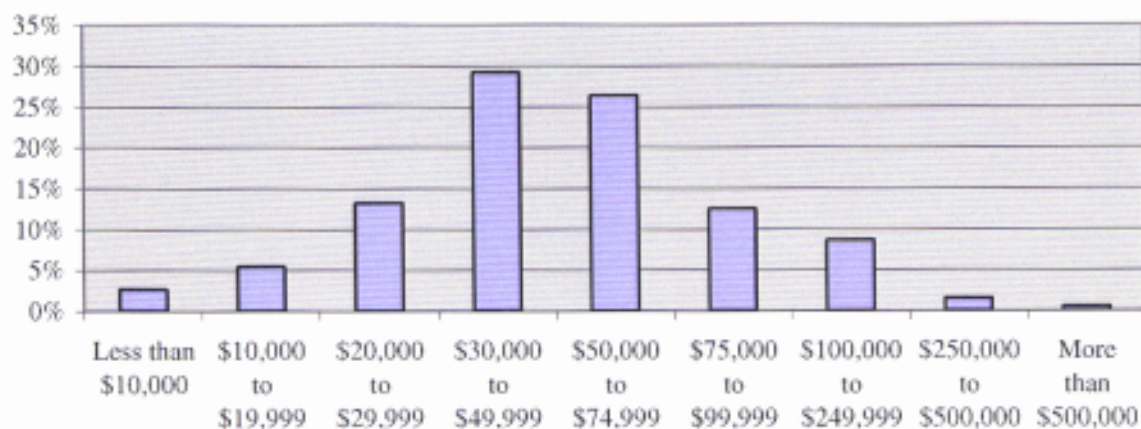
The respondent's and respondent's spouse's occupations were not significantly different, according to results from this survey. This was especially true for the category of *professional, technical, managerial, administrative, and owners*, which constituted close to 50% of the sample for each gender (see Figure 5).

Figure 5. Occupations of the respondents and their spouses



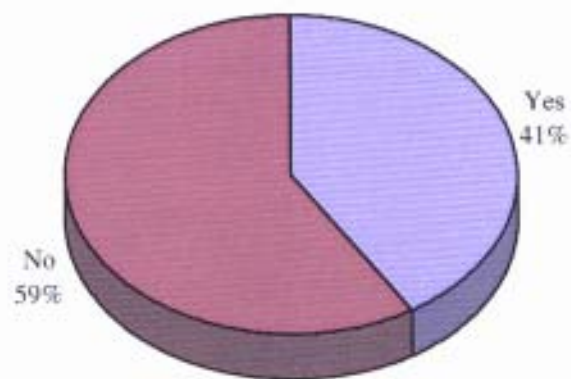
Twenty-nine percent (29%) of Idaho equine owners' household income before taxes in 2000 was between \$30,000 and \$49,999, with twenty-six percent (26%) between \$50,000 and \$74,999. The remaining income categories are shown in Figure 6.

Figure 6. Respondent's family income before taxes in 2000



Less than half (41%) of the respondents were members of equine-related organizations (see Figure 7).

Figure 7. Percentage of respondents belonging to equine-related organizations



Findings

For the year 2000 the estimated percentage of the population that owned equine in Idaho was nearly 11 percent (10.90%).¹ Using the 2000 Census data of 469,645 households in Idaho, it is estimated that there were approximately 51,191 households who owned equine. The results presented below represent estimated totals of different types of equine, primary uses and functions of equine, and a variety of other related economic measures for maintaining equine in the state of Idaho.

Number and Kinds of Equine in Idaho

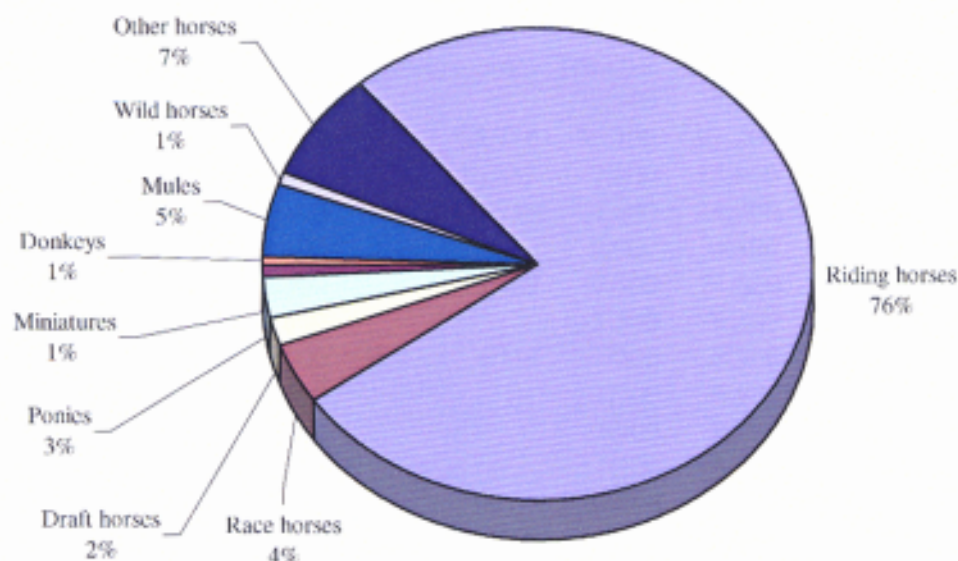
Riding horses were the largest population of equine in Idaho. Households surveyed in this study owned an average of 3.5 riding horses each. Mules and the racehorses were the second and third largest populations of equine in the state. Based on these results, the total estimated number of equine in Idaho is 234,600, based on an average of 4.575 equine per equine-owning household (see Table 1 and Figure 8).

Table 1. Total number of equine in Idaho in 2000

Type of Equine	Average number per owner	Estimated total number	Percentage
Riding horses	3.500	179,400	76.5%
Race horses	0.180	9,200	3.9%
Draft horses	0.100	5,200	2.2%
Ponies	0.120	6,200	2.6%
Miniatures	0.043	2,200	0.9%
Donkeys	0.026	1,300	0.6%
Mules	0.220	11,300	4.8%
Wild horses	0.046	2,400	1.0%
Other horses	0.340	17,400	7.4%
Total:	4.575	234,600	100.0%

¹ The estimated rate of equine ownership in Idaho was derived from previous studies conducted in 1989 (11.15%) and 1995 (10.65%).

Figure 8. Percentages of different types of equine in Idaho
(estimated total number of equine for 2000 is 234,600)



Almost half (48.4%) of Idaho's riding horses were American Quarter Horses, followed by the Paint and Arabian breeds. The majority of riding horses and miniatures are registered breeds, while most draft horses, ponies, donkeys, and mules are not registered (see Figure 9 and Table 2).

Figure 9. Number of riding horses by breed and class

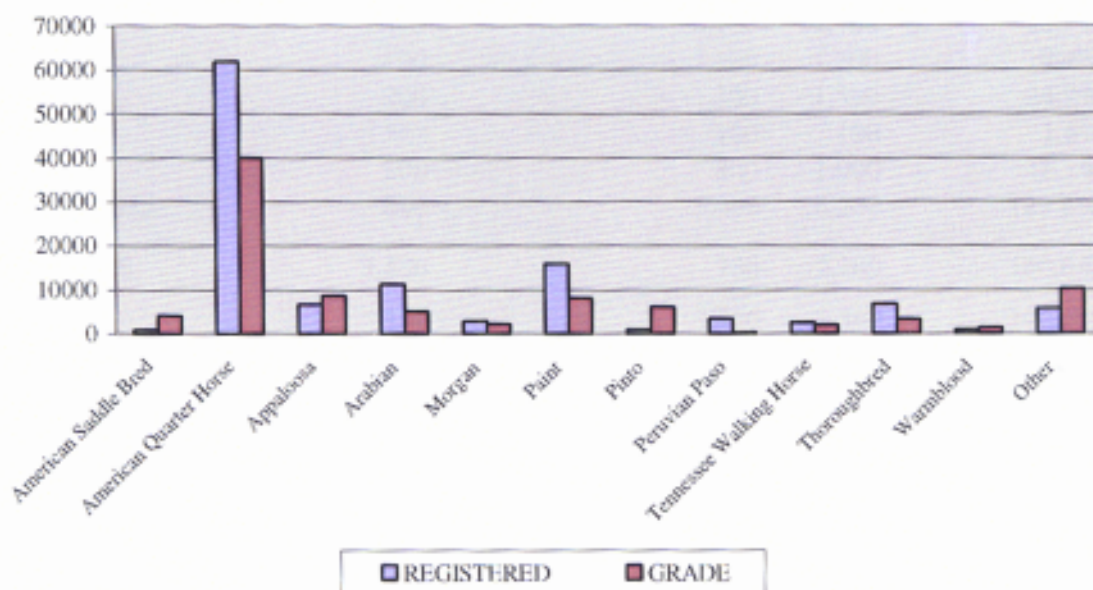


Table 2. Number of equine by breed and class, 2000 *(estimated numbers, rounded and corrected for error, based on 2001 sample of equine owners)*

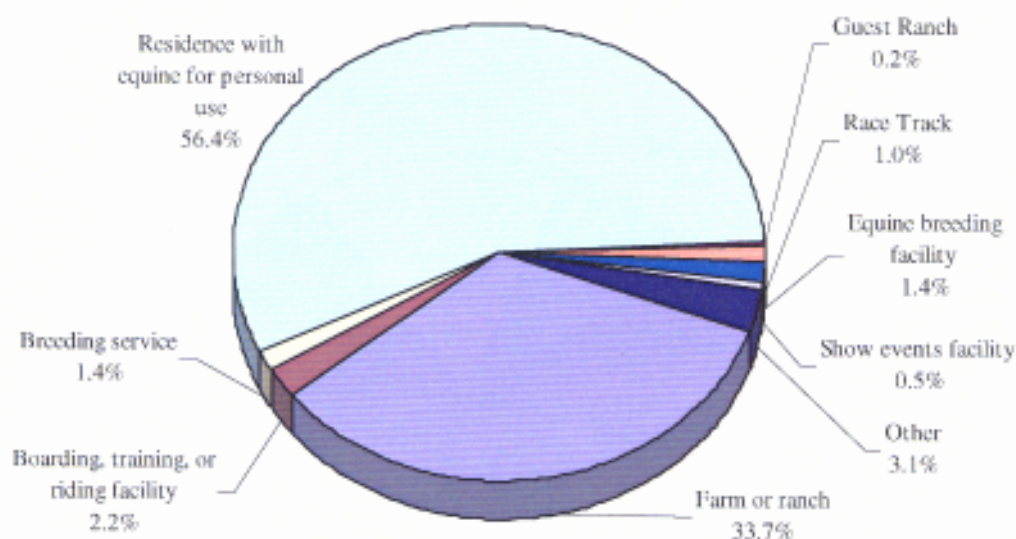
RIDING HORSES	REGISTERED	Actual number in Idaho (according to Horse Breed Association, 2000)	GRADE	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
American Saddle Bred	800		3,700	4,500	2.4%
American Quarter Horse	55,500	65,718	35,700	91,200	48.4%
Appaloosa	6,000	10,858	7,800	13,800	7.3%
Arabian	10,100	29,716	4,600	14,700	7.8%
Morgan	2,400		2,000	4,400	2.3%
Paint	14,300	13,465	7,300	21,600	11.5%
Pinto	800		5,500	6,300	3.3%
Peruvian Paso	3,000	4,114	200	3,200	1.7%
Tennessee Walking Horse	2,200		1,700	3,900	2.0%
Thoroughbred	6,000		2,900	8,900	4.7%
Warmblood	700		1,200	1,900	1.0%
Other	5,000		9,200	14,200	7.5%
TOTAL RIDING HORSES	106,800		81,800	188,600	100.0 %
DRAFT HORSES					
Shire	100		600	700	13.6%
Percheron	600		1,600	2,200	42.4%
Belgian	500		600	1,100	21.2%
Suffolk	***		***	***	0.0%
Clydesdale	***		700	700	13.6%
Other	200		300	500	9.1%
TOTAL DRAFT HORSES	1,400		3,800	5,200	100.0 %
PONIES					
Shetland	300		2,100	2,400	38.7%
POA	100		1,100	1,200	19.4%
Welsh	200		1,300	1,500	24.2%
Hackney	***		100	100	1.6%
Other	200		800	1,000	16.1%
TOTAL PONIES	800		5,400	6,200	100.0 %
MINIATURES	1,500		700	2,200	100.0 %
DONKEYS	100		1,200	1,300	100.0 %
MULES	1,000		10,300	11,300	100.0 %
SUB TOTAL	111,600		103,200		
WILD HORSES				2,400	
OTHER HORSES				17,400	
TOTAL ALL EQUINE				234,600	

Note: *** indicates fewer than 100 equine in the category.

Economics of Equine Ownership

Over half (56%) of the Idaho equine owners indicated their primary operation related to equine as “Residence with equine for personal use”, while over one third of those responding (34%) indicated farm or ranch purposes as their primary equine-related operation (see Figure 10).

Figure 10. The primary function of Idaho equine owner's operation



Estimated economic value of registered and grade equine in Idaho were collected as a measure in this survey. Total assets from these figures were estimated as \$435,424,000 (see Table 3).

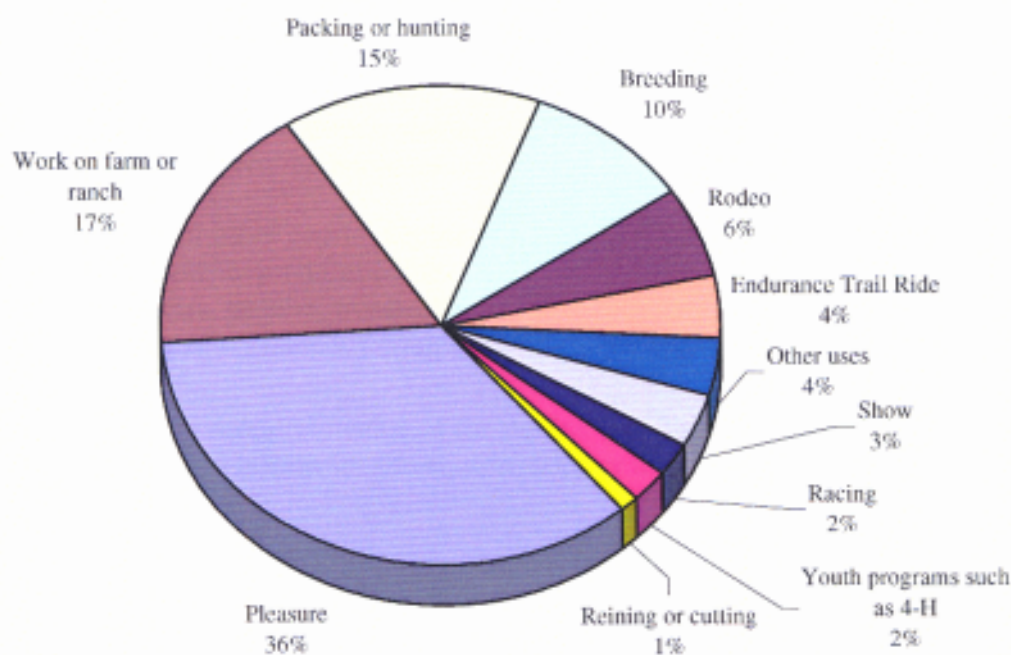
Table 3. Estimated economic value of registered and grade equine in Idaho, 2000

	Average total value *	Estimated total value
Total dollar value of registered equine (2.4 registered equine per owner)	\$ 6,124	\$ 313,484,300
Total dollar value of grade equine (2.1 grade equine per owner)	\$ 2,382	\$ 121,939,700
Total	\$ 8,506	\$ 435,424,000

*Note: These average figures do not include several extreme values considered outliers.

The three most important uses of equine in Idaho were for pleasure (36%), work on a farm or ranch (17%), and packing or hunting (15%) (see Figure 11). These results indicate that many equine within Idaho have production value and are a part of commercial enterprises related to the Idaho horse industry.

Figure 11. Primary use of equine in Idaho



On average, Idaho equine owners either own or rent two hundred and thirty (230) total acres of land. Approximately 34 acres per equine owner are used for equine related purposes (see Table 4). These other equine-related or equine-based assets such as land, resources, equipment, corrals, fences, tractors, and tack represent a substantial investment on the part of many Idahoans to care for and tend to their animals.

Table 4. Other economic indicators associated with equine owners

	Average per equine owner	Estimated total
The total number of acres of land equine owners either owned or rented in Idaho (excludes land rented to others).	230 acres	11,774,000
Average number of acres used for equine related purposes only, including hay, pasture, cropland, training area, and land impacted by equine buildings.	34 acres	1,721,100
The approximate value of barns, arenas, sheds, corrals, and fences used for equine purposes.	\$ 15,326	\$ 784,564,100
The approximate value of other capital equine equipment the respondents owned including starting gates, hot walkers, trailers, treadmills, tractors, tack, and other miscellaneous equipment.	\$ 7,631	\$ 390,629,600

When combined with the economic value of the equine (see Table 3), these assets indicate an estimated total of over \$1.6 billion for the equine industry in Idaho.

Weigh Horses

The total economic value of weigh horses in Idaho for the year 2000 was estimated at \$4,400,000. An estimated 5,500 weigh horses were shipped to Canada and 2,500 shipped to Texas from Idaho, for a total weigh horse count of 8,000 processed in 2000. At an average of fifty cents (.50) per pound for a 1,100-pound horse, the value of Idaho's weigh horses is approximately \$550.00 per horse.

The weigh horses represent an economic impact measured by this study. The resulting figure of \$4,400,000 is documented as a direct positive impact to the state's economy. In addition, when we consider the impacts added from indirect multiplier effects to Idaho's economy, this figure translates to \$7.57 million in sales, \$2.07 million in labor income, and a total of 105 jobs.

Expenses Associated With Equine Ownership

Respondents were given a list of items associated with owning equine and asked to estimate a dollar amount spent on each item for the year 2000. Hay was the most expensive item equine owners purchased followed by Vehicle/Trailer expenses, Full-time worker, Farrier, Veterinarian, and Tack (see Table 5 and Figure 12).

Table 5. Annual expenses per equine owner (4.5 equine per owner)

	Average per owner	Estimated total cost
Hay	\$ 983.54	\$ 50,348,700
Vehicle/Trailer expenses	\$ 592.35	\$ 30,323,200
Full-time worker	\$ 370.22	\$ 18,952,000
Farrier	\$ 362.92	\$ 18,578,300
Veterinarian	\$ 334.92	\$ 17,145,000
Tack	\$ 309.75	\$ 15,856,500
Training	\$ 252.45	\$ 12,923,200
Grain	\$ 219.91	\$ 11,257,500
Breeding fees	\$ 133.66	\$ 6,842,200
Boarding fees	\$ 118.07	\$ 6,044,200
Medication	\$ 112.70	\$ 5,769,300
Other	\$ 102.31	\$ 5,237,400
Part-time worker	\$ 96.10	\$ 4,919,500
Insurance	\$ 88.80	\$ 4,545,800
Advertising	\$ 67.40	\$ 3,450,300
Clothing	\$ 554.00	\$ 28,360,000
Straw	\$ 35.07	\$ 1,795,300
Shavings	\$ 22.45	\$ 1,149,200
Total	\$4,765.62	\$ 243,497,600

As illustrated by the data in Table 5, equine owners incur significant expenses in order to maintain equine, however small or large the scale of their operation or recreation. Examples measured here!!including purchase of veterinarian services, vehicle/trailer expenses, hay, insurance, and training!!illustrate a significant level of the expenses equine owners circulate in the state's economy. Based on data collected for this report, the estimated total annual economic activity from these sources measured for the State of Idaho is over \$243,000,000.

Appendix

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A photograph of a young boy with short brown hair, wearing a white t-shirt and light-colored shorts, sitting on a wooden dock. He is facing away from the camera, looking out over a body of water. A fishing rod is visible in his hands. The background shows a blue sky and a line of trees on the far shore.

IDPR Strategic Plan 2001-2005

Appendix

IDAHO



HORIZONS:

Strategic Direction for the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation 2001 - 2005

DIRK KEMPTHORNE, *Governor*
Yvonne Ferrell, *Director*

Idaho Park & Recreation Board

Glenn Shewmaker, Chair
Region IV, Kimberly

Robert M. Haakenson
Region I, Hayden

Beverly Boyd
Region II, Genesee

Ernest J. Lombard
Region III, Eagle

Jean S. McDevitt
Region V, Pocatello

Douglas A. Hancey
Region VI, Rexburg

WHO ARE WE?

The Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation owes its existence largely to the vision of one man, Governor Robert E. Smylie. He looked into the future and saw a professionally managed system of state parks available for the enjoyment of all Idaho's citizens and visitors. He kept that vision in mind when Roland and Averell Harriman offered to donate their beloved Railroad Ranch to the state, persuading them to stipulate that a professional managing agency be put in place before the transfer of their generous gift would take place.

Others took up Smylie's vision and, when the opportunity presented itself, added recreation to the agency's charge to take advantage of the new federal Land and Water Conservation Fund in 1966. The agency became the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation, and through that federal program helped countless cities and counties across the state fulfill their own outdoor recreation visions in their individual communities.

Within the agency, the vision is carried out every day by the people who comprise its heart and soul. The 157 full-time employees are assisted in this noble pursuit by approximately 300 seasonal staff members. We can borrow the agency's acronym (IDPR) to describe our staff: Individuals Dedicated to People and Resources.

WHAT ARE OUR CORE VALUES?

Core values are the essential and enduring tenets of an organization. They are its guiding principles. For the employees of the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation, our core values include integrity, compassion, service, stewardship and commitment. We feel obligated to protect the resources we are entrusted with, to help visitors experience those resources, to be vital members of our communities and to touch the lives of every Idahoan in a lasting, positive way.

WHAT IS OUR MISSION?

The agency mission is our reason for existence. It concisely identifies what the agency does, why it does it, and for whom it does it. Our mission reminds everyone—the public, the governor, legislators, the courts, and agency personnel—of the unique purposes promoted and served by our agency. The Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation has historically utilized its enabling legislation as its mission statement. Idaho Code Section 67-4219 provides that: "it is the intent of the legislature that the department of parks and recreation shall formulate and put into execution a long range, comprehensive plan and program for the acquisition, planning, protection, operation, maintenance, development and wise use of areas of scenic beauty, recreational utility, historic, archaeological or scientific interest, to the end that the health, happiness, recreational opportunities and wholesome enjoyment of the life of the people may be further encouraged."



*"To love what you do
and feel that it
matters - how could
anything be more
fun?"*

Katherine Graham



Our Vision:

"We are innovators in outdoor recreation, committed to excellent service and resource stewardship. We foster experiences that renew the human spirit and promote community vitality."

"Where there is no vision, people perish."

Ralph Waldo Emerson



HOW DO WE FULFILL THIS MISSION?

Today the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation manages 26 state parks totaling over 43,000 acres. The agency operates Idaho's three interstate highway gateway visitor centers, serving more than 400,000 customers each year. IDPR administers the registration program for snowmobiles, boats and off-highway vehicles, and the permit program for the state's 14 Park N'Ski areas. Money from those registrations and other sources goes to develop and maintain trails, facilities and programs statewide for recreationists. Annually, the Off-Road Vehicle Program provides about \$1.3 million; the Waterways Program about \$1.3 million; the Boating Safety Program about \$700,000; the Recreation Trails Program about \$800,000; and the Recreational Vehicle Program about \$3.3 million. Our slogan, developed during the formation of our agency vision, proudly states that we fulfill our mission by providing "Today's Fun, Tomorrow's Memories."

WHAT IS OUR VISION?

State government is faced with the challenge of delivering services with greater efficiency, effectiveness and quality. Creating a vision helps an organization define where it wants to go and prepares the organization to meet the demands of the future. It is a critical ingredient for change. A vision statement is an inspiring vision of a preferred future. It represents a global, continual purpose that is not bound by time. A vision is bigger than its creators; it is about greatness. It electrifies and invigorates. It is the ultimate standard toward which progress is measured. In the fall of 1997, a departmental team was charged with creating a vision statement to guide agency strategic planning efforts. This plan is the first to benefit from that vision, which describes what we will strive to be as much as what we intend to do: "We are innovators in outdoor recreation, committed to excellent service and resource stewardship. We foster experiences that renew the human spirit and promote community vitality."

WHY DO WE DO WHAT WE DO?

Idahoans are privileged to live in a state that believes in protecting its natural resources. Have you ever wondered what it would be like to live in a place where there were no parks, no recreational activities, no open space? Our world might be wall to wall concrete, treadmills might be the only place for sunset strolls, animals would become extinct, kids would have no place to learn about nature.

The environmental benefits of parks and recreation are the foundation of our services. We preserve plants, wildlife and open space. We contribute to clean air and water and help maintain soil quality. Most importantly, we ensure that all people, no matter where they live, have access to beauty and space in which to enjoy nature.

Taking time for recreation is increasingly important in our fast-paced society. The very definition of recreation is "to create anew, restore, refresh." We feel better

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after we recreate, whether we've just been on a run or spent a couple of hours relaxing on a beach. There is substantial evidence linking physical activity and fitness to health improvement and disease prevention. Outdoor activities create the memories that are the glue of healthy families.

The availability of parks and recreation plays a major role in a community's economic development efforts. When companies choose to set up business or relocate, the availability of parks, open spaces, and recreational activities is high on their priority list for site selection. This is because recreation and parks are a significant factor for people in choosing where they want to live. Enticing people to play in our state is also important economically. According to the Idaho Department of Commerce, Idaho's \$1.7 billion tourism industry generated \$134 million in local, state and federal taxes in 1997. With nearly three million visitor days and visitor contacts annually, the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation is one of the biggest players in Idaho tourism.

People are becoming increasingly aware of how vital recreation and leisure are to the quality of their lives. As recreational needs have changed, the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation has evolved to meet those needs. As we make future decisions, we may want to consider some great advice from former President Bush who said, "Let us remember as we chase our dreams into the stars, that our first responsibility is to our Earth, our children, and ourselves."

WHAT IS STRATEGIC PLANNING?

Strategic planning is a long-term, dynamic and future-oriented process of assessment, goal-setting and decision-making that maps an explicit path between the present and a vision of the future. It includes a multi-year view of objectives and strategies for the accomplishment of agency goals. Clearly defined outcomes and outputs provide feedback that permits program performance to influence future planning, resource allocation, and operational decisions. The strategic planning process incorporates and sets direction for all operations of the agency. A strategic plan is a formal document that communicates an agency's goals, directions, and outcomes to various audiences, including the Governor and Legislature, client and constituency groups, the general public, and the employees of the agency. In Idaho state government, the ultimate goal of strategic planning is to assure that services provided by state government entities meet the needs of the people, as outlined in Idaho Code 67-1901-1902.

WHAT IS OUR PROCESS?

A successful strategic planning process provides many benefits to agencies and those affected by their operations. A stronger agency identity results as purposes and direction are clarified. Strategic planning improves an agency's ability to anticipate and accommodate the future by identifying issues, opportunities and problems. Enhanced decision-making is achieved by strengthening internal communications, both vertically and horizontally.



"It is strategic thinking and acting that are important, not strategic planning."

John Bryson, *Strategic Planning for Public and Nonprofit Organizations*



Department of Parks & Recreation 2001 - 2005

"A problem well stated
is a problem half solved."

Charles F. Kettering

Challenges

Staff Excellence
Systems & Processes
Collaborative Partnerships
Access
Customer
Funding
Leadership
Resource Stewardship
Education
Realistic Expectations
Assessing Impacts
Alignment
Community
Facilities



A graphic representation of the process utilized to develop our agency strategic plan is shown in Figure 1. The process began with the identification and assessment of external factors, review of our enabling legislation and agency vision statement, study of our past strategic plan and review of our most recent park annual reports. Input was solicited from our visitors, as well as from our employees through an employee readiness survey and a staff compilation of suggestions and concerns. Utilizing a synthesis of this information, an assessment was made of our current situation and challenges facing our agency were identified. Keeping in mind our current challenges, we envisioned a preferred future—what we wanted to look like, as an agency, in 20 years. From that preferred future our agency strategic goals were crafted. These goals will guide our agency toward an incremental attainment of that future over the next five years. Upon approval of the plan by the Idaho Park and Recreation Board, the strategic planning cycle will continue through the preparation of performance plans and individual employee work plans. Assessment of progress towards the achievement of agency strategic goals, and toward our vision, will be documented by annual reports at the park/program and agency level.

WHAT CHALLENGES ARE WE FACING?

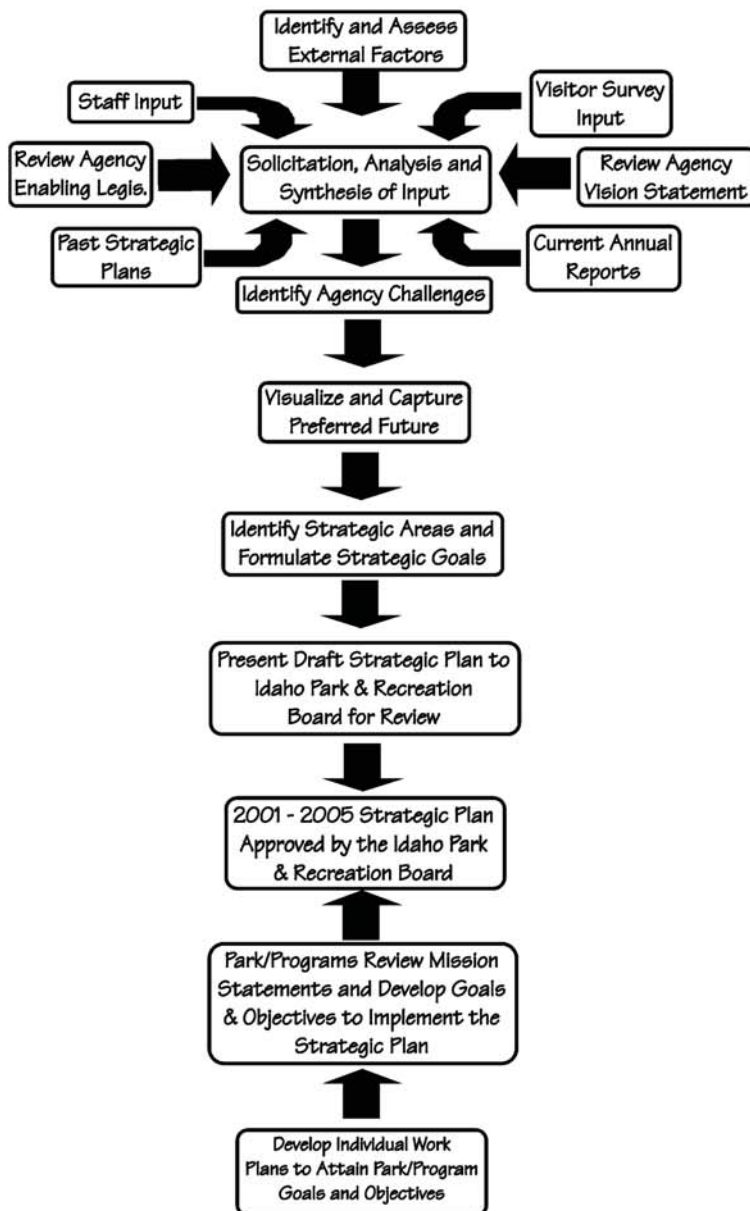
With all of this input in mind, IDPR Executive Staff participated in a workshop designed to identify the principal challenges facing our agency. Each issue was presented as a sentence beginning with "We are challenged with . . ." Upon the conclusion of the effort, all of the challenges identified were organized in fourteen categories.

Staff Excellence

We are challenged with . . .

- ✧ providing a supportive environment that develops and encourages self-motivated employees to help our agency attain its mission.
- ✧ instilling the understanding that every employee is responsible for keeping current with agency information.
- ✧ preparing current employees for future opportunities in the agency.
- ✧ capturing the institutional knowledge of our senior employees.
- ✧ planning for succession.
- ✧ creating within our employees a common understanding of the agency mission, "vision" and strategic plan.
- ✧ recruiting and retaining a quality work force.
- ✧ maintaining a code of conduct and high ethical standards.
- ✧ maintaining accountability at all levels.
- ✧ defining, communicating and maintaining a professional image.
- ✧ nurturing the "can-do" attitude within our employees.
- ✧ providing recognition and rewards for employee excellence.
- ✧ providing quality employee orientation for seasonal and classified staff.
- ✧ assuring equitable work load distribution.
- ✧ stretching staff too thin.
- ✧ examining job classifications to assure congruency with job responsibilities.

HORIZONS: Strategic Direction for the Idaho



IDPR Strategic Planning Process
[Figure 1]

Systems & Processes

We are challenged with . . .

- ✧ identifying and utilizing the unique skills and talents of our employees.
- ✧ providing easily accessible information about the agency's rules/policies/procedures (internal).
- ✧ improving our decision-making processes.
- ✧ developing and monitoring to measurable agency standards.
- ✧ deploying staff to effectively complete projects.

Department of Parks & Recreation 2001 - 2005

"The great thing in this world is not so much where we are, but in what direction we are moving."

Oliver Wendell Holmes





"Do not wait for leaders;
do it alone, person to
person."

Mother Teresa



- ✧ using technology effectively.
- ✧ utilizing our employee exit process to improve our agency.
- ✧ gathering relevant baseline data consistently and effectively, and centralizing access to that data.
- ✧ getting a statewide reservation system operational.
- ✧ providing grants to applicants in an equitable manner.

Collaborative Partnerships

We are challenged with . . .

- ✧ maintaining and building cooperative relationships locally and nationally.

Access

We are challenged with . . .

- ✧ providing access to recreational opportunities.
- ✧ providing a user-friendly forum in which external parties can conduct business with IDPR.
- ✧ providing easily accessible information about the agency for our public.

Customer

We are challenged with . . .

- ✧ creating "today's fun, tomorrow's memories."
- ✧ providing a quality product/service that is appropriately priced for our customers.
- ✧ knowing our customer's wants and needs.
- ✧ continuing to provide customers a safe and enjoyable experience.
- ✧ striking a balance between user activities.
- ✧ adapting to changing cultural norms and trends.

Funding

We are challenged with . . .

- ✧ securing adequate funding to satisfy recreation demand.
- ✧ demonstrating the true needs of parks and recreation through the budgeting process.
- ✧ defining the best use of our funding sources.
- ✧ finding a source of funding for marketing and public information.
- ✧ becoming more entrepreneurial and self sufficient.

Leadership

We are challenged with . . .

- ✧ fulfilling our obligation as statewide leaders in parks and recreation.
- ✧ participating actively in the Idaho Recreation and Park Association.
- ✧ identifying and understanding our processes to achieve agency goals and objectives.
- ✧ developing agency unity.
- ✧ following good business practices.
- ✧ having a vision of the "big picture" of parks and recreation in Idaho.

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Resource Stewardship

We are challenged with . . .

- ✧ striking a balance between use and protection of the resources.
- ✧ maintaining our physical infrastructure.

Education

We are challenged with . . .

- ✧ creating an understanding, appreciation and protection of our resources through interpretation.
- ✧ apprizing new legislators of our agency role and needs.
- ✧ providing ongoing educational opportunities and “checkpoints” for understanding.
- ✧ showing Idahoans the benefits of parks and recreation.

Realistic Expectations

We are challenged with . . .

- ✧ finding ways to accomplish the agency mission within available resources.
- ✧ establishing reasonable expectations.

Assessing Impacts

We are challenged with . . .

- ✧ preparing for the impact of the Land and Water Conservation Fund program on the agency/state.
- ✧ assuring that operational impacts are considered before accepting additional responsibilities.
- ✧ recognizing the impacts of our actions.

Alignment

We are challenged with . . .

- ✧ aligning our organizational structure/processes to meet the strategic plan direction.
- ✧ making our agency budget request “mirror” our strategic plan.
- ✧ focusing our program and employee efforts on **identified** agency goals.
- ✧ implementing applicable strategies outlined in the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation and Tourism Plan.
- ✧ being consistent.

Community

We are challenged with . . .

- ✧ understanding recreational impacts on communities.
- ✧ identifying the communities that we are to serve.

Facilities

We are challenged with . . .

- ✧ maintaining our physical infrastructure.



“Alignment is the *essence* of management.”

Fred Smith, Chairman
Federal Express



Trends:

Recreation

Customer Service

Demographics/
Societal



"No amount of sophistication is going to allay the fact that all of your knowledge is about the past and all of your decisions are about the future."

Ian E. Wilson



- ✧ minimizing long-term maintenance and energy impacts.
- ✧ developing new facilities to meet customer demand.

WHAT TRENDS DO WE SEE?

As the new millennium turned and change accelerated, we were obsessed with trends as a society. This report will not attempt a comprehensive review of those trends, many of which are generally well known. The following are some of the highlights that may particularly affect the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation in the coming years.

Recreation

- ✧ A lack of leisure time is twice the barrier to outdoor recreation for people than a lack of money.
- ✧ Two out of three Americans began their favorite activity as a child.
- ✧ Partnerships with the private sector will be an increasingly important means of recreation.
- ✧ Risk/adventure pursuits are gaining in popularity.
- ✧ Use of recreational equipment is booming.
- ✧ Tourists are becoming more destination-oriented.
- ✧ The trend is toward shorter vacations within four hours of home.
- ✧ The "pay to play" philosophy is being increasingly accepted as the "norm."

Customer Service

- ✧ People have an increasing expectation of value and service.
- ✧ Sixty-one percent of recreationists desire recreational instructional programs to teach skills.
- ✧ Society is shifting from conformity and uniformity to customization and individuality.
- ✧ Purchasers are becoming more and more willing to pay a premium for "convenience."
- ✧ People are seeking quality and service and are willing to pay for them.
- ✧ People are looking to simplify travel and make fewer complicated decisions; looking for the "package deal."
- ✧ The Internet will become *the* avenue of commerce for the next millennium.
- ✧ Globalization and technology are creating a 24-7 (continuous) economy.

Demographics/Societal

- ✧ Our fast pace of life leaves people frantic even when they are trying to have fun.
- ✧ Although Idaho lags somewhat, the U.S. now has greater cultural diversity, as well as growing and more influential minority populations.
- ✧ The U.S. Census Bureau estimated Idaho's 1999 population at 1,251,700 and ranked it as the 5th fastest growing state in the country with a 1.7 percent increase.
- ✧ There is increasing competition for shrinking federal, state and local tax resources.

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✧ Increasingly the public is demanding a voice in guiding government activities.

WHERE ARE WE GOING?

Looking forward 20 years, and envisioning a preferred future for the agency, fifty statements describing a future state were crafted and woven into a “Glimpse of our Future” vignette. *Please insert the CD (contained in the pocket on the inside back cover) into your computer to see and hear what that future would be like.*

HOW WILL WE GET THERE?

IDPR Executive Staff and Idaho Park and Recreation Board members able to attend, assembled for a third and final effort. At this workshop, they reviewed the agency challenges and preferred future statements they had crafted during the two previous sessions. They formulated agency goals that would provide the direction needed to guide the agency for the next five years, or about one-quarter of the way towards the attainment of our preferred (20 year) future. Over the next five years, to ensure that our vision becomes a reality, the agency will take action in the following interrelated strategic areas.

The development of agency goals is one of the most critical aspects of the strategic planning process in that goals chart the future direction of the agency. The goal development process begins to focus the agency’s actions towards clearly defined purposes. Our agency goals are the general ends toward which our parks and programs will direct their efforts. These goals are intended to stretch and challenge the agency, but at the same time be realistic and achievable.

A. NATURAL RESOURCE & HISTORIC PRESERVATION STEWARDSHIP

It is in our charge to protect and make available to the public premier examples of natural, historic and cultural resources. In our current system we share the stories of Idaho’s tribes; of early emigrant travel; of mining, logging and agriculture along with the geology, flora and fauna that comprise our natural resources. To protect these resources and invest in Idaho’s future, IN THE NEXT FIVE YEARS, WE WILL . . .

- A1. protect and actively manage our natural resources.
- A2. enhance stewardship of natural resources and sensitive areas.
- A3. provide increased understanding and appreciation of our resources by partnering with schools, communities, and other organizations.
- A4. sensitively balance the preservation of our state’s natural resources with recreational use.
- A5. identify Idaho’s remaining significant resources and seek means to preserve and make them available for public use and enjoyment.
- A6. actively pursue the protection of Idaho’s significant heritage sites.

Strategic Areas:

Natural Resource &
Historic Preservation
Stewardship

Community Relations
& Public Satisfaction

Human Resources

Revenue Enhancement

Recreational Opportunities

Facilities

Leadership

Marketing, Public
Information & Education

Process Improvement

“It is our task in our time and in our generation to hand down undiminished to those who come after us, as was handed down to us by those who went before, the natural wealth and beauty which is ours.”

John F. Kennedy





"If we did all the things
we are capable of doing,
we would literally
astound ourselves."

Thomas A. Edison



B. COMMUNITY RELATIONS & PUBLIC SATISFACTION

There is no more important measure of our success than how well we address community relations and provide public satisfaction. Every aspect of our organization works with many different recreational communities or constituents. Responsiveness, accuracy, effectiveness and integrity are all integral factors in meeting these needs. The agency's long-term future depends on our ability to serve these "publics" in a manner acceptable to them. Our customer is dynamic and forever changing. It is incumbent upon us to stay connected to the current needs and desires of these recreational communities. IN THE NEXT 5 YEARS, WE WILL . . .

- B1. more closely meet community needs and provide programs that are seamless to the public.
- B2. enhance customer satisfaction.
- B3. provide a quality product/service that is appropriately priced.
- B4. provide dynamic recreation adventures.
- B5. provide "Today's Fun & Tomorrow's Memories."
- B6. connect facilities with activities to create dynamic adventures.
- B7. create an image synonymous with high quality service, friendliness and memorable experiences.
- B8. ensure that a visitor's "first experience" conveys the quality of the services and experiences we provide.

C. HUMAN RESOURCES

There is no doubt that the strength of any organization is the quality of its human resources. As employers, we are not only faced with attracting skilled and motivated people, we must also maintain their dedication by preparing them well for future challenges. Our human investment, if done well, will result in our being astounded at what we can accomplish together. IN THE NEXT FIVE YEARS, WE WILL . . .

- C1. maintain a quality work force.
- C2. provide a supportive environment that develops and encourages self-motivated employees to help our agency attain its mission.
- C3. recognize staff contributions and provide feedback.
- C4. become a continual learning organization.
- C5. maintain a work environment that facilitates a free exchange of ideas and effective problem solving.
- C6. diversify our workplace and meet the needs of diverse visitors.
- C7. encourage our employees to eagerly participate in meaningful growth opportunities.
- C8. maintain a workforce of employees who are well prepared.
- C9. develop an integrated corps of volunteers and interns.
- C10. implement a system that provides staff meaningful growth opportunities.

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D. REVENUE ENHANCEMENT

Traditional funding sources are currently inadequate to meet the operational needs of the department. Public pressure is significant for expanding the number, diversity and quality of sites managed by the department. Additional revenue sources need to be developed to supplement existing revenues to meet future funding needs. IN THE NEXT FIVE YEARS, WE WILL . . .

- D1. generate funding needed to meet new agency goals by becoming more self sufficient and entrepreneurial.
- D2. identify and pursue alternative funding to meet public demand.
- D3. secure increased funding to meet envisioned opportunities.
- D4. seek new sources or means to obtain operations and maintenance funds.

E. RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

The Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation is not the largest player on the Idaho recreation scene. However, our agency is in a unique position to help provide recreation opportunities statewide. IDPR is the single entity with border-to-border responsibility for recreation. Our increasing role in providing funding for localities carries with it a responsibility to provide strong leadership in recreation management techniques. Our ability to bring together various levels of government and user groups will be of prime importance in coming years when issues of access and user conflict come to the fore. Therefore, IN THE NEXT FIVE YEARS, WE WILL . . .

- E1. become a partner with all recreation providers within the state.
- E2. encourage other public entities to share a leadership role in recreation responsibilities.
- E3. proactively explore alternatives to the potential loss of developed recreational opportunities on public land.
- E4. develop a single point of access for outdoor recreation permits, fees, etc.
- E5. Actively pursue access to appropriate private and public lands for diverse recreational use.

F. FACILITIES

Many surveys identify the quality and availability of recreation facilities as one of the most important criteria for a rewarding outdoor experience. One challenge we must meet is to find funding to properly maintain and enhance our aging infrastructure as well as develop new park areas for the increasing demands of Idaho's population growth and nonresident visitation. IN THE NEXT FIVE YEARS, WE WILL . . .

- F1. enhance our existing physical infrastructure.
- F2. provide a range of facilities that accommodates diverse needs and economic abilities.
- F3. provide adequate resources to meet growing/changing societal demands.

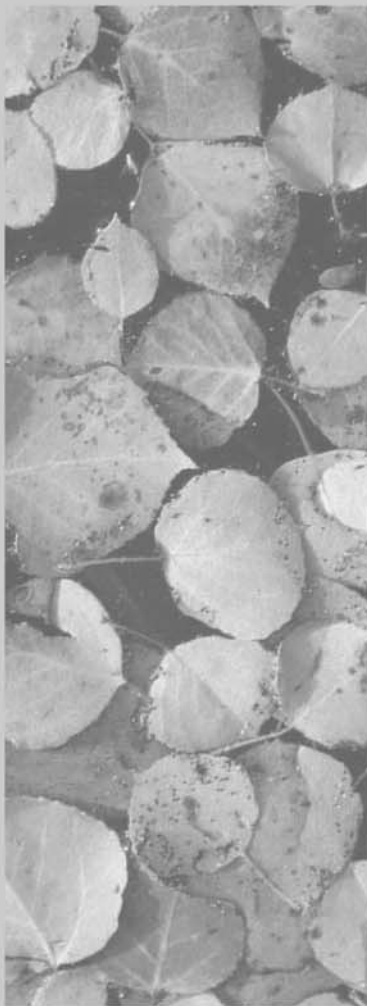
"Decision is the spark that ignites action. Until a decision is made, nothing happens."

Wilfred A. Peterson



"Leadership is an action, not a word."

Richard P. Cooley



G. LEADERSHIP

Each IDPR employee is expected to be a leader in their own area of influence. Staff must all take active roles as innovators in outdoor recreation, directing by influence, showing the way, leading by example and by traveling the path with our partners. IN THE NEXT FIVE YEARS, WE WILL . . .

- G1. become an agency that "lives" its vision.
- G2. maintain effective interaction between our Board, the Governor, and the Legislature.
- G3. through the Board and Director, systematically pursue Congressional support of agency projects and issues.
- G4. become an agency that shares resources to achieve goals and objectives.

H. MARKETING, PUBLIC INFORMATION & EDUCATION

Reliable information is the key to people's enjoyment of our parks and programs. They must first know about us. Once they have been enticed, their experience becomes unforgettable when we help them explore and discover their world. Whether we call it interpretation, education or information, it is how we become memory makers. IN THE NEXT FIVE YEARS, WE WILL . . .

- H1. actively market the benefits of our parks and recreation programs to the public.
- H2. proactively reach users with agency information.
- H3. understand public demand and provide resources to meet that demand.
- H4. enable our state legislature to both understand and appreciate IDPR and its programs.
- H5. develop and maintain a recognizable, high quality public image.
- H6. provide enhanced educational opportunities in recreation and natural, historical and cultural resources.
- H7. become a significant partner in the education system.
- H8. create a time when IDPR is synonymous with education and interpretation.

I. PROCESS IMPROVEMENT

The Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation must continually realign resources to meet increased or changing customer demand. While Idaho is the fifth fastest growing state in the nation, government resources cannot always be expected to increase along with the population. As a steward of natural resources and provider of recreational opportunities, the challenge to do more with less is very real. We must strive to keep up by following a process improvement philosophy in which we assess our current environment in all areas, identify the public's current and future needs, abandon old services or practices, and embrace change. IN THE NEXT FIVE YEARS, WE WILL . . .

- I1. assess operational impacts when assuming new or additional responsibilities.
- I2. become a department with excellent intra-departmental communication.

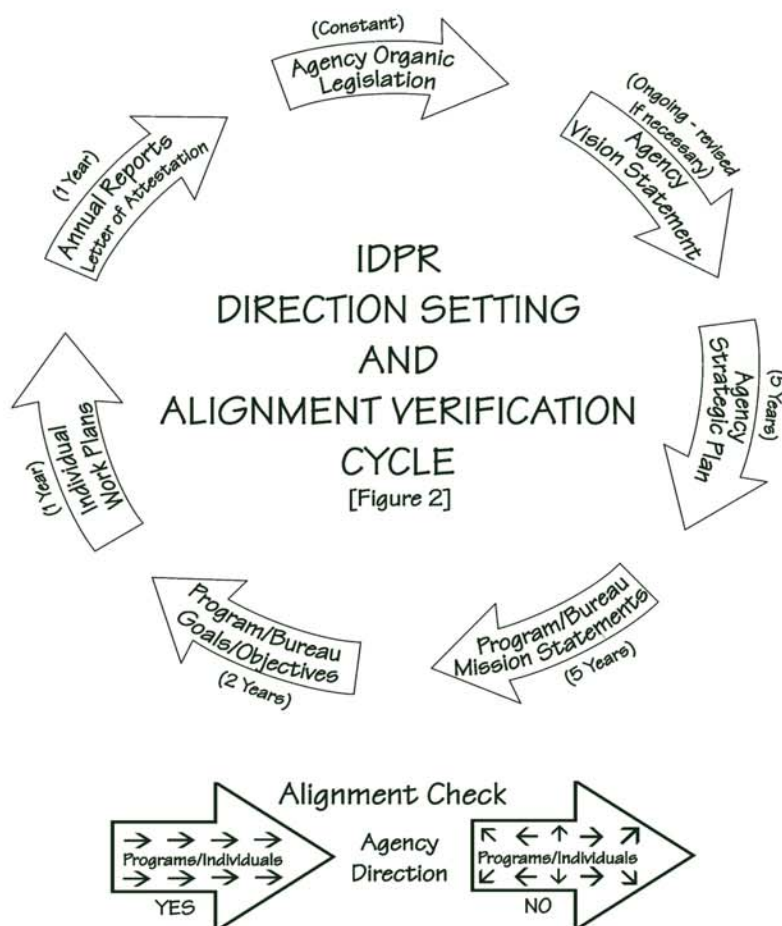
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- I3. improve the effectiveness and efficiency of our registration program.
- I4. increase the agency's effectiveness.
- I5. acquire/implement a level of technology that enables IDPR to conduct business in a manner which meets public expectation.
- I6. implement a knowledge-based decision-making process.
- I7. provide a mechanism to capture current and future trends in recreation.
- I8. strengthen the SCORP planning process.
- I9. refine the open project selection process to make it more fair and responsive.
- I10. improve technical assistance to our grant applicants.

WHAT IS THE NEXT STEP IN THE PROCESS?

Completion of the agency strategic plan is just one component of an ongoing agency planning and assessment process. A graphic representation of the complete IDPR direction-setting and alignment verification cycle is shown in figure 2.

With the adoption of the 2001-2005 strategic plan by the Idaho Park and Recreation Board, agency direction for the next five years has been established. The next step in the planning process is the preparation of biennial park and



"In a time of drastic change, it is the learners who inherit the future. The learned find themselves equipped to live in a world that no longer exists."

Eric Hoffer



"Never tell people how to do things. Tell them what you want them to achieve and they will surprise you with their ingenuity."

General George S. Patton



program performance plans. These plans are ultimately assembled into one document and comprise the agency's biennial performance plan. The final step in the planning process is the preparation of individual annual employee work plans.

Biennial Performance Plan

During this phase, individual parks and programs will review and amend their mission statements, if necessary, and formulate goals and objectives. Park and program objectives are clear targets for specific action that mark meaningful and quantifiable interim steps toward achieving our agency's strategic goals. They are measurable, time-based statements of intent. All performance plans are reviewed and approved by the Deputy Director for congruence with the agency strategic plan prior to approval.

Continuing the process, all of the approved park and program performance plans are assembled into one document. This assemblage of all park and program missions, goals and objectives becomes the agency's biennial performance plan. The Deputy Director ensures the agency performance plan is congruent with the agency vision statement and preferred future, and that its goals and objectives will make sufficient progress towards attainment of the five-year agency strategic goals stated in the agency strategic plan.

Annual Employee Work Plans

The final step of the planning process occurs when agency employees and their supervisors meet to jointly develop the employee's annual work plan. At this time, supervisors ensure that all projects included on an employee's work plan are designed to accomplish the goals and objectives stated in their unit's performance plan.

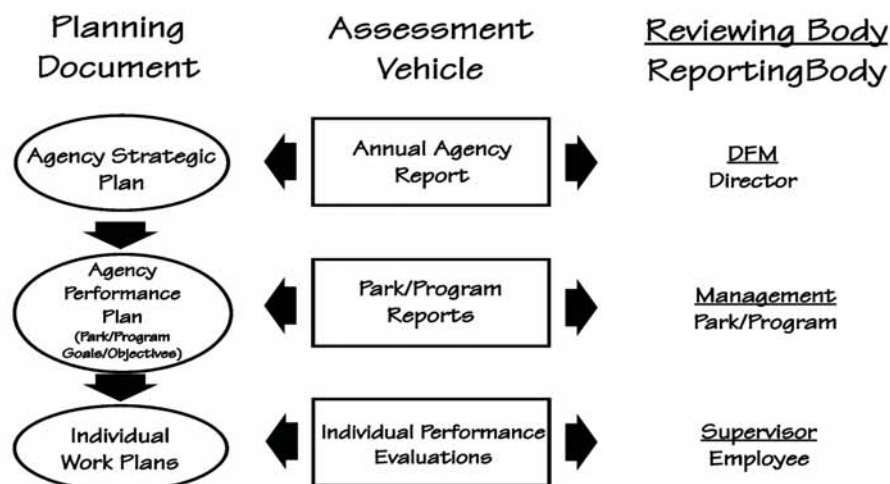
HOW WILL WE MEASURE SUCCESS?

A continuous self-assessment process is required to facilitate course corrections and process improvement. Our multifaceted assessment process will determine the effectiveness of employees, parks and programs, and the agency as a whole in accomplishing their stated goals. A graphic representation of the relationship of all IDPR planning documents and assessment vehicles is shown in figure 3. This graphic also identifies the appropriate reviewing/reporting body at each level of the planning/assessment process.

Employee Performance Evaluations

Each year, all employees meet with their supervisor on a quarterly basis to review employee performance. Performance is based upon the professional and timely accomplishment of the projects that comprise the employee's annual work plan. Including individual work plans in the strategic planning sequence guarantees that our agency strategic goals will be implemented at the grassroots level.

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IDPR Self-Assessment Process
[Figure 3]

Annual Reports

Every year, each park and program prepares an annual report outlining the progress that has been made toward the attainment of the goals and objectives outlined in their biennial performance plans. These reports are analyzed by the Deputy Director to determine if sufficient progress has been made in the pursuit of the goals identified in their performance plans.

All park and program annual reports are then integrated into one document. This assemblage becomes the agency's annual report. The Director compiles the agency annual report for presentation to the Idaho Park and Recreation Board and submission to the Legislature and Division of Financial Management. Analysis of this information determines whether sufficient progress has been made by the agency as a whole towards attainment of the five-year agency strategic goals stated in the agency strategic plan.

Management Controls

An assessment regarding agency management controls, including comprehensive internal controls, is conducted each year utilizing the framework established by the Office of the State Controller, *Statewide Management Control System*. This review, which culminates in an annual attestation letter from the Director, provides assurance our agency goals are met. The objectives of this review fall into the following categories:

- Effective and efficient operations.
- Responsible use of public funds.
- Compliance with applicable laws, rules, and regulations.



"If you don't measure results, you can't tell success from failure. If you can't see success, you can't reward it. If you can't reward success, you're probably rewarding failure."

David Osborne
and Ted Gaebler,
Reinventing Government



"Behold the turtle. He makes progress only when he sticks his neck out."

James Bryant Conant



CONCLUSION

There is none. It is more accurate to call this effort a strategic planning process rather than a strategic plan. A strategic plan document will appear again in five years, but the process is continuous. In the final analysis, our success will depend upon our continuing ability to satisfy our public and responsibly steward our resources. We have attempted to determine the needs of our users; identify business, societal and recreational trends; and assess the challenges facing our agency. In an attempt to anticipate "what success will look like," we envisioned a 20-year preferred future. If we have been accurate in our prognostications, then success will be the degree to which (looking back, 20 years from now) we were able to "live our vision" and make our preferred future a reality.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Accountability The understanding that agency employees are responsible for their actions and answerable to both their supervisors and the citizens of Idaho.

Alignment The orientation of employee effort to the mission of the agency and the goals of the strategic plan, turning intentions into actions; linking processes to the changing needs of customers; shaping strategy with real-time customer information, and creating a culture in which these elements work together seamlessly.

Congruence The quality or state of matching, agreeing or coinciding.

Baseline Data The compilation of historic information establishing the point or line from which a start is made in an action or undertaking.

Division of Financial Management A division within the Governor's Office of the State of Idaho. It is charged with assisting the executive branch to enhance program operational efficiencies, improve financial management and help state government provide effective and efficient services to the people of the State of Idaho.

Entrepreneurial The mindset and practice of habitually using resources in new ways to heighten both efficiency and effectiveness.

Grass Roots The very foundation or source; society at the local level especially in rural areas as distinguished from the centers of political leadership.

Idaho Code The compilation of the general laws of the State of Idaho.

Idaho Park and Recreation Board The governing body of the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation comprising of a six-member bipartisan board, appointed by the Governor, one member representing each of the state's six planning regions.

Idaho Recreation and Park Association (IRPA) An organization of public and private recreation providers established to serve its members and support their efforts to enhance Idaho's quality of life by promoting the preservation, growth and development of parks and recreation services to benefit the health and well being of our people, our communities, our economy and our environment.

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Infrastructure Existing, man-made facilities and installations that form the physical backbone of the state park system; i.e., structures, roads, bridges and utility systems.

Institutional Knowledge The cumulative body of knowledge and lessons of organizational experience that resides in the minds of the career employees of the agency.

Land and Water Conservation Fund The Federal fund responsible for the acquisition, development and improvement of over \$60 million in outdoor recreation sites in Idaho since 1965. Primarily derived from fees paid by oil companies for offshore leasing, Idaho's annual appropriation has ranged from \$0 to \$3 million. Since 1980, funding from this source has been significantly reduced. This program could potentially be reenergized via the Conservation and Reinvestment Act (CARA) which could provide Idaho with \$4 million annually for recreation, wildlife and historic preservation projects.

Letter of Attestation The annual written statement from the Director of the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation to the State (Controller) Auditor verifying the compliance of the agency's system of financial and administrative management with standards set by the State (Controller) Auditor.

Railroad Ranch Now known as Harriman State Park, located 18 miles north of Ashton, Idaho on US 20/191. The gift of this property by Roland and Averell Harriman in 1965 was a catalyst for the establishment of the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation.

Seasonal Staff Temporary agency staff, typically employed during the summer season from Memorial Day through Labor Day, and limited to less than 1385 hours per year.

Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation and Tourism Assessment & Policy Plan (SCORTP) This plan is the most comprehensive source of information on Idaho outdoor recreation and tourism. It provides the opportunity to coordinate programs and policies of various state and federal agencies, the private sector and others, to meet common objectives for the State of Idaho.

Statewide Management Control System A set of policies, procedures and management philosophies designed to provide reasonable assurance that an Idaho state (agency, division, department, program or college) keeps on course in achieving its strategic organizational objectives.

Stewardship To hold something in trust for another; to protect something for the next generation; the offices, duties and obligations of a steward.

Succession Planning Any effort designed to ensure the continued effective performance of an organization, division, department, or work group by making provision for the development and replacement of key people over time.

Vignette A short descriptive literary sketch.

"Until one is committed there is hesitancy, the chance to draw back, always ineffectiveness. Concerning all acts of initiative (and creation) there is one elementary truth, the ignorance of which kills countless ideas and splendid plans; the moment one definitely commits oneself then Providence moves, too. All sorts of things occur to help one that would otherwise never have occurred. A whole stream of events issues from the decision, raising in ones favor all manner of unforeseen incidents and meetings and material assistance, which no man could have dreamed would have come his way."

W.N. Murray,
*The Scottish
Himalayan Expedition*



"If you have built
castles in the air your
work need not be lost;
that is where they should
be. Now put foundations
under them."

Henry David Thoreau



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HORIZONS: Strategic Direction for the Idaho

1999, 2000, 2001 Idaho State Park Surveys



Appendix

IDAHO

Idaho State Parks Surveys

The Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation frequently surveys park visitors to gauge their satisfaction with the parks and determine any new needs they might have. In the past five years IDPR has surveyed visitors three times.

Methodology

Typically each camping park is given 100 camper surveys to distribute on randomly selected days throughout the major use season (June through September). Park rangers or seasonals leave surveys with campers at randomly selected sites early in the evening, then return a couple of hours later to pick them up.

All parks receive day use surveys to distribute. On randomly selected days during the major use season, rangers and seasonals hand out one survey to each car that enters the park. Visitors are asked to drop them off on the way out. Since there is no second contact with day users, response is much lower. We continue the process until a minimum of one hundred responses are received per park.

While not a rigorously scientific process, the surveys give the department an informal spot check on visitor attitudes and needs. The biggest weakness in the survey is that only those who already come to parks are questioned. They are biased toward respondent satisfaction with the park as evidenced by their already deciding to use the facility. IDPR has consistently neglected to survey those who do not use state parks to find out what needs they may have that the agency could fulfill.

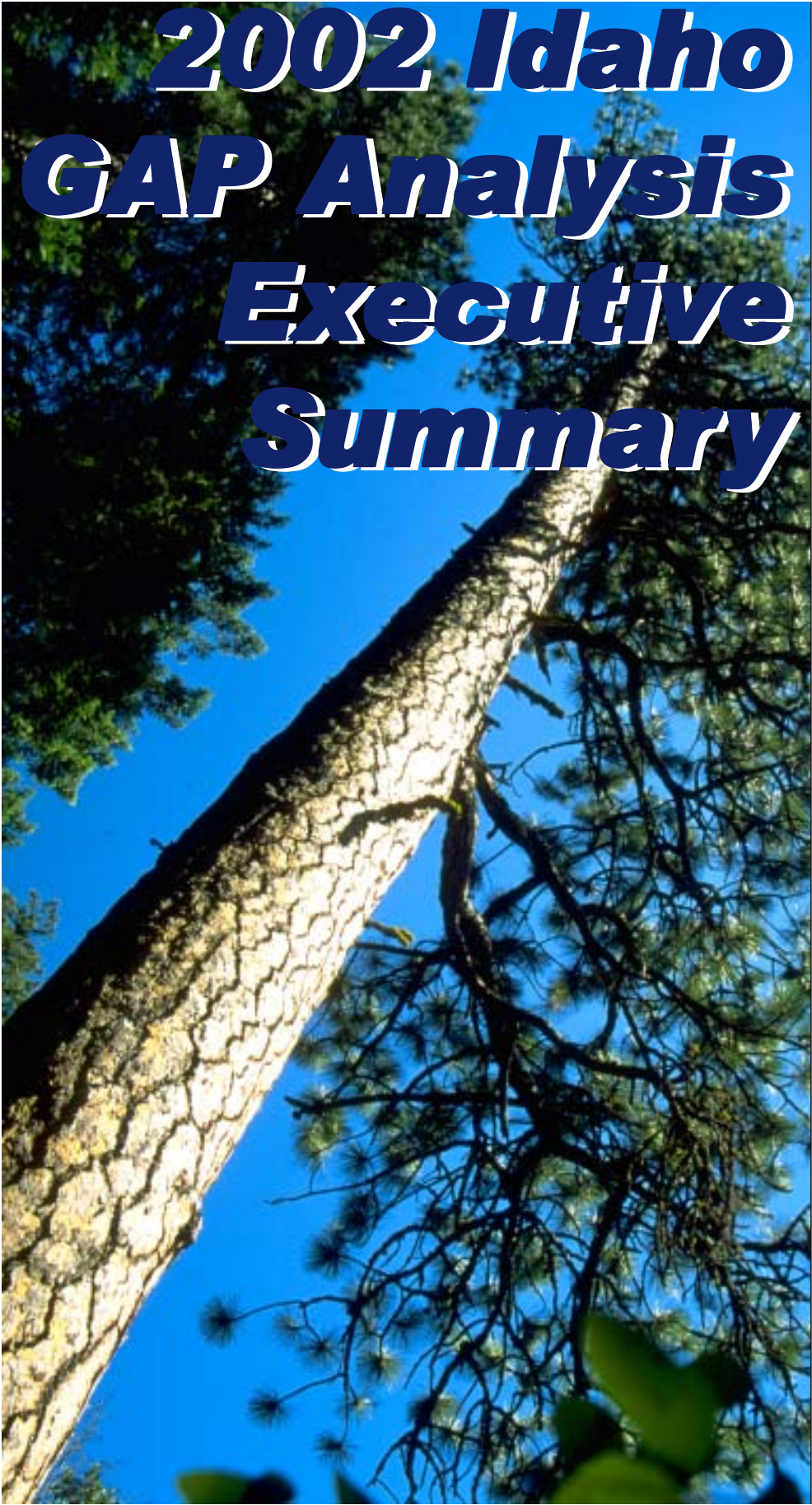
While future research will likely include contact with park users, it is the intention of the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation to survey the broader population in order to get a better sense of unmet needs.

IDPR Day Use Surveys, 1999-2001

Item	1999	2000	2001
List your three favorite things to do in a park in order of preference.	1) Relaxing 2) Being with friends & family 3) Camping	1) Relaxing 2) Camping 3) Being with friends and family	1) Relaxing 2) Being with friends and family 3) Camping
What would you like to see us offer in the park?	Playground 10% Educational Programs 10% More Trails 9% Other 9% Boat Rental 8%	More Trails 10% Ice for Sale 10% Playground 9% Other 9% Boat Rental 9%	Did not ask
How would you rate our park fees?	Too High 5% About Right 91% Too Low 4%	Too High 17% About Right 77% Too Low 5%	Too High 19% About Right 78% Too Low 3%
How satisfied are you with the customer service you received from park staff?	A 76% B 15% C 8% D 1% F 0%	A 71% B 19% C 10% D 1% F 0%	A 71% B 19% C 9% D 1% F 0%
How satisfied were you with the information you received from the park or agency?	A 68% B 19% C 12% D 1% F 0%	A 62% B 22% C 14% D 1% F 1%	A 60% B 26% C 11% D 2% F 1%
How would you rate the condition of the natural areas in this park?	A 67% B 24% C 8% D 2% F 1%	A 61% B 26% C 11% D 2% F 1%	A 62% B 23% C 13% D 1% F 1%
Do you know we have an annual parks pass?	Yes, 46% No, 54%	Yes, 41% No, 59%	Yes, 48% No, 52%
What attracted you to the park?	Location 10% Near Water 10% Swimming 9% Close to Home 9% Be with Friends 7% Picnicking 7% Other 7% Boating 6% Hiking Trails 5% Safe Place to Be 5% Fishing 5% Visit Friends 4% Facilities 4% View Wildlife 4% Bike Trails 3% Special event in park 2% Bird Watching 1% Observatory 1%	Location 10% Close to Home 9% Be with Friends 8% Picnicking 8% Near Water 8% Fishing 7% Swimming 7% Hiking Trails 6% Other 6% Visit Friends 5% Safe Place to Be 5% Boating 5% Facilities 4% View Wildlife 4% Special event in park 3% Bike Trails 2% Bird Watching 2% Observatory 1%	Did not ask
Where are visitors coming from?	Idaho 57% Washington 10% Utah 8% California 4% Oregon 4%	Idaho 58% Washington 12% Utah 7% California 5% Oregon 3%	Idaho 61% Washington 15% Utah 9% California 3% Oregon 2%

IDPR 1999-2001 Camper Surveys

Item	1999	2000	2001																																								
List your three favorite things to do in a park in order of preference.	1) Camping 2) Being with friends & family 3) Relaxing	1) Camping 2) Relaxing 3) Being with friends and family	1) Camping 2) Relaxing 3) Being with friends and family																																								
How would you describe your primary camping unit?	Tent, 39% Trailer, 25% Motorhome, 18% Tent trailer, 8 % Pickup Camper, 7% Conversion Van, 3%	Tent, 41% Trailer, 22% Motorhome, 17% Tent Trailer, 9% Pickup Camper 9% Conversion Van, 2%	Tent, 34% Trailer, 30% Motorhome, 15% Tent Trailer, 9% Pickup Camper 9% Conversion Van, 2%																																								
How long is your trailer or motorhome?	<table><tr><td>Feet</td><td></td></tr><tr><td><10</td><td>1%</td></tr><tr><td>10 to 15</td><td>9%</td></tr><tr><td>16 to 20</td><td>15%</td></tr><tr><td>21 to 25</td><td>29%</td></tr><tr><td>26 to 30</td><td>31%</td></tr><tr><td>31 to 35</td><td>15%</td></tr><tr><td>36</td><td>2%</td></tr></table>	Feet		<10	1%	10 to 15	9%	16 to 20	15%	21 to 25	29%	26 to 30	31%	31 to 35	15%	36	2%	<table><tr><td>Feet</td><td></td></tr><tr><td><10</td><td>2%</td></tr><tr><td>10 to 15</td><td>8%</td></tr><tr><td>16 to 20</td><td>14%</td></tr><tr><td>21 to 25</td><td>34%</td></tr><tr><td>26 to 30</td><td>25%</td></tr><tr><td>31 to 35</td><td>15%</td></tr><tr><td>36 to 40</td><td>2%</td></tr></table>	Feet		<10	2%	10 to 15	8%	16 to 20	14%	21 to 25	34%	26 to 30	25%	31 to 35	15%	36 to 40	2%	Did not ask								
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What would you like to see us offer in this park?	<table><tr><td>Ice for Sale</td><td>16%</td></tr><tr><td>Firewood sales</td><td>9%</td></tr><tr><td>Playground</td><td>9%</td></tr><tr><td>Education Programs</td><td>8%</td></tr><tr><td>Boat Rental</td><td>7%</td></tr><tr><td>Other</td><td>6%</td></tr><tr><td>Children's Programs</td><td>6%</td></tr><tr><td>Reservations</td><td>6%</td></tr><tr><td>Nature Store</td><td>6%</td></tr><tr><td>Horseshoe Pits</td><td>5%</td></tr></table>	Ice for Sale	16%	Firewood sales	9%	Playground	9%	Education Programs	8%	Boat Rental	7%	Other	6%	Children's Programs	6%	Reservations	6%	Nature Store	6%	Horseshoe Pits	5%	<table><tr><td>Ice for Sale</td><td>15%</td></tr><tr><td>Boat Rental</td><td>10%</td></tr><tr><td>Other</td><td>10%</td></tr><tr><td>Playground</td><td>9%</td></tr><tr><td>Firewood sales</td><td>7%</td></tr><tr><td>Education Programs</td><td>6%</td></tr><tr><td>Bike Rental</td><td>6%</td></tr><tr><td>Children's Programs</td><td>6%</td></tr><tr><td>Nature Store</td><td>6%</td></tr><tr><td>Horseshoe Pits</td><td>6%</td></tr></table>	Ice for Sale	15%	Boat Rental	10%	Other	10%	Playground	9%	Firewood sales	7%	Education Programs	6%	Bike Rental	6%	Children's Programs	6%	Nature Store	6%	Horseshoe Pits	6%	Did not ask
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Would you prefer to pay to assure a reservation or have all sites first come first serve?	<table><tr><td>Pay to assure reservation</td><td>48%</td></tr><tr><td>First come first served</td><td>48%</td></tr><tr><td>Both</td><td>4%</td></tr></table>	Pay to assure reservation	48%	First come first served	48%	Both	4%	<table><tr><td>Pay to assure reservation</td><td>41%</td></tr><tr><td>First come first served</td><td>53%</td></tr><tr><td>Both</td><td>6%</td></tr></table>	Pay to assure reservation	41%	First come first served	53%	Both	6%	<table><tr><td>Pay to assure reservation</td><td>41%</td></tr><tr><td>First come first served</td><td>53%</td></tr><tr><td>Both</td><td>6%</td></tr></table>	Pay to assure reservation	41%	First come first served	53%	Both	6%																						
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What do you like to do outside the park while camping?	<table><tr><td>See area attractions</td><td>19%</td></tr><tr><td>Shop</td><td>13%</td></tr><tr><td>Eat at area restaurants</td><td>13%</td></tr><tr><td>Other</td><td>8%</td></tr><tr><td>Visit museums</td><td>7%</td></tr></table>	See area attractions	19%	Shop	13%	Eat at area restaurants	13%	Other	8%	Visit museums	7%	<table><tr><td>See area attractions</td><td>18%</td></tr><tr><td>Eat at area restaurants</td><td>15%</td></tr><tr><td>Shop</td><td>14%</td></tr><tr><td>Visit friends</td><td>8%</td></tr><tr><td>Other</td><td>7%</td></tr></table>	See area attractions	18%	Eat at area restaurants	15%	Shop	14%	Visit friends	8%	Other	7%	<table><tr><td>See area attractions</td><td>19%</td></tr><tr><td>Eat at area restaurants</td><td>16%</td></tr><tr><td>Shop</td><td>13%</td></tr><tr><td>Visit friends</td><td>7%</td></tr><tr><td>Visit museums</td><td>7%</td></tr></table>	See area attractions	19%	Eat at area restaurants	16%	Shop	13%	Visit friends	7%	Visit museums	7%										
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How would you rate our park fees?	<table><tr><td>Too High</td><td>15%</td></tr><tr><td>About Right</td><td>84%</td></tr><tr><td>Too Low</td><td>1%</td></tr></table>	Too High	15%	About Right	84%	Too Low	1%	<table><tr><td>Too High</td><td>28%</td></tr><tr><td>About Right</td><td>71%</td></tr><tr><td>Too Low</td><td>1%</td></tr></table>	Too High	28%	About Right	71%	Too Low	1%	<table><tr><td>Too High</td><td>21%</td></tr><tr><td>About Right</td><td>78%</td></tr><tr><td>Too Low</td><td>0%</td></tr></table>	Too High	21%	About Right	78%	Too Low	0%																						
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How satisfied are you with the customer service you received from park staff?	<table><tr><td>A</td><td>75%</td></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>18%</td></tr><tr><td>C</td><td>6%</td></tr><tr><td>D</td><td>0%</td></tr><tr><td>F</td><td>0%</td></tr></table>	A	75%	B	18%	C	6%	D	0%	F	0%	<table><tr><td>A</td><td>70%</td></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>21%</td></tr><tr><td>C</td><td>8%</td></tr><tr><td>D</td><td>1%</td></tr><tr><td>F</td><td>0%</td></tr></table>	A	70%	B	21%	C	8%	D	1%	F	0%	<table><tr><td>A</td><td>75%</td></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>21%</td></tr><tr><td>C</td><td>4%</td></tr><tr><td>D</td><td>0%</td></tr><tr><td>F</td><td>0%</td></tr></table>	A	75%	B	21%	C	4%	D	0%	F	0%										
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How satisfied were you with the information you received from the park or agency?	<table><tr><td>A</td><td>64%</td></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>26%</td></tr><tr><td>C</td><td>8%</td></tr><tr><td>D</td><td>2%</td></tr><tr><td>F</td><td>1%</td></tr></table>	A	64%	B	26%	C	8%	D	2%	F	1%	<table><tr><td>A</td><td>58%</td></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>28%</td></tr><tr><td>C</td><td>13%</td></tr><tr><td>D</td><td>1%</td></tr><tr><td>F</td><td>0%</td></tr></table>	A	58%	B	28%	C	13%	D	1%	F	0%	<table><tr><td>A</td><td>64%</td></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>25%</td></tr><tr><td>C</td><td>10%</td></tr><tr><td>D</td><td>0%</td></tr><tr><td>F</td><td>0%</td></tr></table>	A	64%	B	25%	C	10%	D	0%	F	0%										
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How would you rate the condition of the natural areas in this park?	<table><tr><td>A</td><td>64%</td></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>26%</td></tr><tr><td>C</td><td>8%</td></tr><tr><td>D</td><td>2%</td></tr><tr><td>F</td><td>1%</td></tr></table>	A	64%	B	26%	C	8%	D	2%	F	1%	<table><tr><td>A</td><td>61%</td></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>27%</td></tr><tr><td>C</td><td>10%</td></tr><tr><td>D</td><td>2%</td></tr><tr><td>F</td><td>1%</td></tr></table>	A	61%	B	27%	C	10%	D	2%	F	1%	<table><tr><td>A</td><td>63%</td></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>28%</td></tr><tr><td>C</td><td>8%</td></tr><tr><td>D</td><td>0%</td></tr><tr><td>F</td><td>0%</td></tr></table>	A	63%	B	28%	C	8%	D	0%	F	0%										
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Do you feel safe and secure while visiting the park?	<table><tr><td>Yes, I feel safe</td><td>86%</td></tr><tr><td>I feel fairly safe</td><td>14%</td></tr><tr><td>No, I do not feel safe</td><td>0%</td></tr></table>	Yes, I feel safe	86%	I feel fairly safe	14%	No, I do not feel safe	0%	<table><tr><td>Yes, I feel very safe</td><td>87%</td></tr><tr><td>I feel fairly safe</td><td>13%</td></tr><tr><td>No, I do not feel safe</td><td>0%</td></tr></table>	Yes, I feel very safe	87%	I feel fairly safe	13%	No, I do not feel safe	0%	<table><tr><td>Yes, I feel very safe</td><td>89%</td></tr><tr><td>I feel fairly safe</td><td>11%</td></tr><tr><td>No, I do not feel safe</td><td>0%</td></tr></table>	Yes, I feel very safe	89%	I feel fairly safe	11%	No, I do not feel safe	0%																						
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Where are campers coming from?	<table><tr><td>Idaho</td><td>38%</td></tr><tr><td>Washington</td><td>28%</td></tr><tr><td>California</td><td>6%</td></tr><tr><td>Canada</td><td>3%</td></tr><tr><td>Utah</td><td>4%</td></tr></table>	Idaho	38%	Washington	28%	California	6%	Canada	3%	Utah	4%	<table><tr><td>Idaho</td><td>42%</td></tr><tr><td>Washington</td><td>27%</td></tr><tr><td>Utah</td><td>5%</td></tr><tr><td>California</td><td>5%</td></tr><tr><td>Oregon</td><td>4%</td></tr></table>	Idaho	42%	Washington	27%	Utah	5%	California	5%	Oregon	4%	<table><tr><td>Idaho</td><td>60%</td></tr><tr><td>Washington</td><td>15%</td></tr><tr><td>Utah</td><td>9%</td></tr><tr><td>California</td><td>4%</td></tr><tr><td>Oregon</td><td>2%</td></tr></table>	Idaho	60%	Washington	15%	Utah	9%	California	4%	Oregon	2%										
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2002 Idaho GAP Analysis Executive Summary

Appendix

IDAHO

Executive Summary

The mission of the Gap Analysis Program is to prevent conservation crises by providing conservation assessments of biotic elements (plant communities and native animal species) and to facilitate the application of this information to land management activities (Gap Analysis Program 2000). This is accomplished through the following five objectives:

- 1) Map actual land cover as closely as possible to the alliance level (UNESCO 1973, Federal Geographic Data Committee 1997).
- 2) Map the predicted distribution of those terrestrial vertebrates and selected other taxa that spend any important part of their life history in the project area and for which adequate distributional habitats, associations, and mapped habitat variables are available.
- 3) Document the representation of natural vegetation communities and animal species in areas managed for the long-term maintenance of biodiversity.
- 4) Make all GAP project information available to the public and those charged with land use, research, policy, planning, and management.
- 5) Build institutional cooperation in the application of this information to state and regional management activities.

To meet these objectives, it is necessary that GAP be operated at state or regional levels but maintain consistency with national standards. Within the state, participation by a wide variety of cooperators is necessary and desirable to ensure understanding and acceptance of the data and forge relationships that will lead to cooperative conservation planning.

In 1989, with the support of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, Idaho conducted the initial research and development of the Gap Analysis Project concept and developed the prototype for national GAP programs. During the past decade, the National GAP office has updated standards for GAP products. New remote sensing and GIS technology have improved our ability to map and analyze Idaho's natural resources, while state and federal land use objectives have brought new challenges to the state. These changes together have prompted Idaho to revisit its original GAP project and update its findings using new land cover information, revised species-habitat data, and an up-to-date map of land stewardship practices.

This second edition of Idaho GAP varies from the first in a few significant ways. First, our land cover mapping and subsequent classification have been conducted at a finer spatial resolution. The spectral footprint of the MSS imagery used in GAP I (1989) was 4 hectares; no habitat features smaller than 4 hectares could be detected, causing a broad-brush approach to both vegetation identification and habitat modeling for vertebrates (200-ha minimum mapping unit [mmu]). The Landsat TM imagery for GAP II (1996) produced vegetation information for each 0.09-ha area (30-m pixels), allowing evaluation of vegetation at a finer scale and the identification of minor land cover species of importance to the state (2-ha mmu). The finer scale from Landsat imagery is still considered broad-brush by biologists who study species in their discrete habitats, but the Landsat resolution meets GAP's objective to visualize the state's overall biodiversity. In addition to the finer scale, GAP II's vegetation classification came with values for slope, aspect and elevation for each 30-meter pixel. This would prove useful in refining some of the WHR models for habitat

specificity. Both vegetation classification systems identified groupings of forest, shrubland, grassland, and riparian, but the finer scale of the Landsat images also allowed us to quantify unique habitats for specialized species, such as reptiles and amphibians.

Wildlife Habitat Relationship Models were built on vertebrate life history information from peer reviewed literature. GAP II built upon the foundational references on habitat affinity in Idaho used in GAP I, and reviewed major species-specific journal articles published between 1950 and 1998 to garner additional habitat information. Unfortunately, up until the past few years, most field researchers have failed to record useful habitat information in their published reports (Karl et al. 1999). Without knowledge of a species' use of slope or scale or elevation much of the additional information available in the Landsat land cover layer went mostly unused.

Between the GAP I and GAP II stewardship products, a greater attempt was made, in concert with Conservation Data Center, to provide detailed information on each of the ownership types and management objectives. This is an on-going project that will improve over the coming years. As it is, ID-GAP can now refine its identification of potentially threatened environments.

LAND COVER MAPPING

For ID-GAP, Idaho land cover was mapped in two sections. Redmond et al. (1996) at the University of Montana's Wildlife Spatial Analysis Lab (WSAL) mapped the northern part of the state as part of a US Forest Service Region 1 land cover mapping effort. Homer (1998), at the Utah State University Remote Sensing/GIS Laboratory, mapped the southern part of the state as part of the Wyoming mapping initiative. Contracting with two different remote sensing labs, which were already mapping vegetation in adjacent states, expedited the development of Idaho's vegetation layer for gap analysis. It also created a minimally disjunctive land base on which to conduct subsequent research. Although the mapping endeavors were conducted independently, Homer's (1998) vegetation classification system was designed to compliment the earlier work of Redmond et al. (1996). Satellite imagery was acquired primarily from the growing seasons during 1992 and 1993, but some scenes were selected from other years (ranging from 1991 to 1995) to minimize cloud cover.

The Northern Idaho vegetation map was created from Landsat TM scenes and stored in a series of 7 ARC/INFO grids (one per TM scene covering Northern Idaho). The database was built through a two-stage classification involving both unsupervised and supervised procedures. First, for each TM scene, an unsupervised classification of pixels was conducted. This pixel classification, based on Euclidean distance calculations, was designed to maintain patterns observed in a color composite of bands 4, 5, and 3. The resulting spectral classes were then regrouped and merged to 2-ha mmu (> 22 pixels). Next, a raster database was constructed in ARC/INFO where base regions (or raster polygons) were delineated and attributes for each region were collected. Meanwhile, 7.5 minute quadrangles were selected and field sampled in 1994-95 by the U.S. Forest Service, Northern Region. These ground-truth plots were combined with plots from existing sources and passed to the WSAL where they underwent a series of logical and positional tests to verify their accuracy and utility for supervised classification purposes. In all, 17,854 plots were compiled in the ground-truth database. Of these plots, 80% were used in the subsequent supervised classification, and 20% were used to conduct the accuracy analysis for the classification

system. The supervised classification system assigned cover type labels using a 'Nearest Member of Group' classifier. Decision rules were applied where necessary in assigning labels to vegetation, size class, and canopy cover. The riparian vegetation was mapped through a separate process. Using digital elevation data, predicted riparian zones were delineated, then spectral classes were selected to represent riparian vegetation within the zones at a 30m-pixel resolution.

For southern Idaho, mapping zones were used in an effort to optimize these criteria and gain desired resolution within acceptable budgetary and time lines. A mapping zone was defined as an independent mapping project area. (Vegetation training sites and classification were applicable only to this area). With mapping zones, an effort was made to contain spatially similar ecological areas within a reasonable sample of TM pixels. It was determined that nine mapping zones would optimize this mapping effort. In each zone a master scene was selected, and surrounding scenes slaved into the master scene. A two-step approach of atmospheric standardization and histogram adjustment was used to mosaic the TM imagery. Cover-type class definition was based first on correlation with previous Utah and Nevada classifications, and second, with the classification scheme generated by the University of Montana. Signatures in each mapping zone were classified using the ERDAS (TM) ISODATA algorithm (Tou and Gonzalez 1974) to generate unsupervised spectral clusters. An iterative review of the clustering process was used to identify the optimum number of spectral clusters needed to characterize land-cover variation in each mapping zone. Cover-type modeling followed protocol developed by Homer et al. (1997) and consisted of two phases: (1) statistical association of spectral classes with cover-types, and (2) ecological modeling based on ancillary information.

The resulting, combined land cover data set consisted of 82 classes and was the highest resolution, continuous land cover map yet to be produced for Idaho. Idaho's most extensive vegetation community was Basin Big Sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*) and Wyoming Big Sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata wyomingensis*) across southern Idaho. It covered 34,787 square kilometers or 16.08% of Idaho's land. All sagebrush and shrub-steppe types combined constituted 33% of the Idaho landscape. Agriculture ranked second in land area with 29,029 square kilometers or 13% of land cover. Grassland and meadow vegetation communities occupied 11% of the Idaho landscape, with Perennial Grasslands comprising 46% of that area. Douglas-fir was the most common forest type (7%) in Idaho, and no other single forest species or forest community occupied more than 5% of the state landscape. The total forest area was 37% of the Idaho landscape. Riparian, wetlands, and marshes covered 2% of Idaho's landscape and were categorized in seven classification codes. Shrub dominated riparian occupied the largest area with 0.87% of the total mapped riparian/wetland distribution. The combined sand and rock classifications occupied 2% of the landscape with the greatest portion of that distribution seen in exposed rock.

Assessed accuracy measures of the land cover map varied greatly between areas. Particular attention should be paid to the sample size for each cover type when interpreting the results. For the 5 scenes combined to create the north Idaho land cover map, producer's accuracy for those comparisons acceptable or better (3 or greater in the fuzzy matrix) ranged from 53.35% to 71.23%. Total percent correct measures for southern Idaho mapping units ranged from 65.5% to 79.3%. Overall percent correct for the southern Idaho land cover classification was 69.3%. Overall, total percent absolutely correct for the Idaho Land Cover

Classification was 50.15%. Estimated kappa value for the Idaho Land Cover Classification was 0.4942.

PREDICTED ANIMAL DISTRIBUTIONS AND SPECIES RICHNESS

Modeling of vertebrate distributions for ID-GAP followed a 7-step process. First, we compiled a list of species known to breed in Idaho. Second, we collected occurrence and habitat association data for each species. Third, we used the occurrence data to approximate the range boundaries of each species in Idaho. Next, we assembled the habitat association information on breeding habitats into a format acceptable by our modeling programs. Fifth, we combined the range approximation with the coded habitat associations to produce a GIS model of the predicted distribution of each species. Sixth, biologists familiar with the distribution of Idaho's wildlife reviewed the models. Finally, each model was subject to an accuracy assessment with independent occurrence data.

Of species recorded in 10 or more of the accuracy assessment areas, 93.69% of the models were assessed to have greater than 80% correct present. For those species listed in 10 or more areas, the percent correct present ranged from 81.82 to 94.44% for amphibians, 55.56 to 100% for birds, 58.82 to 100% for mammals, and 76.47 to 100% for reptiles. Appendices E through H contain comments on the accuracy of each WHR model for birds, mammals, amphibians, and reptiles, respectively.

Species richness can provide a rough assessment of the diversity of wildlife within a given area. While species richness as an index of conservation effectiveness is very limited (e.g., does not account for representation or rarity, and tends to emphasize habitat and range edges), it is generally useful for characterizing regional biological diversity. We defined species richness as the number of species predicted to occur within a given unit. For ID-GAP, we investigated species richness by land cover type and by Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP) hexagon. Individual species WHR model grids were combined and the number of species summed over each unit area. For calculations of richness by EMAP hexagon, we considered only native species that were determined to not be able to sustain their populations exclusively within human-developed landscapes.

Out of 379 species, the maximum predicted to occur in a single cover type was 235 (62.0%). Thus, no single cover type contained all species. Riparian cover types were predicted to be habitat for the most species in Idaho (Table 3.7). All of the riparian types (excluding wetland types) were predicted to have over 200 species using them as habitat. Following riparian areas, the next richest habitats were forested cover types. The most species-poor cover types (3 to 73 species) were alpine (perennial ice and snow, alpine meadow), urban, and non-vegetated cover types.

A total of 317 native, non-anthropogenic vertebrates were considered for analyses of hexagon richness in Idaho (Map 3.4). Of those, 254 were the most predicted to occur within a single hexagon (79.9%) and eighty were the least. Average number of species predicted to occur per hexagon was 184.6 with a standard deviation of 39.8 species. Areas of highest species richness (more than 233 species) occurred in southern Idaho along the Snake River Plain. These areas have many lakes, reservoirs, and wetlands and thus provide a wide variety of habitats for many species. Lowest species richness was observed in the subalpine-forested uplands and alpine areas of northern and central Idaho, the shrub-steppe habitats of Owyhee

County, and the largely non-vegetated lava fields of southern Idaho. While species richness is lower in these regions, they provide unique habitats to some species that are found nowhere else in the state (e.g., northern bog lemming [*Synaptomys borealis*] in northern Idaho, Rock squirrel [*Spermophilus variegates*] in Owyhee County). This highlights one of the shortcomings of assessing conservation status using species richness.

LAND STEWARDSHIP MAPPING

To fulfill the analytical mission of GAP, it is necessary to compare the mapped distribution of elements of biodiversity with their representation in different categories of land ownership and management. We use the term “stewardship” in place of “ownership” in recognition that legal ownership does not necessarily equate to the entity charged with management of the resource, and that the mix of ownership and managing entities is a complex and rapidly changing condition not suitably mapped by GAP. At the same time, it is necessary to distinguish between stewardship and management status in that a single category of land stewardship such as a national forest may contain several degrees of management for biodiversity. The purpose of comparing biotic distribution with stewardship is to provide a method by which land stewards can assess their relative amount of responsibility for the management of a species or plant community, and identify other stewards sharing that responsibility. This information can reveal opportunities for cooperative management of that resource, which directly supports the primary mission of GAP to provide objective, scientific information to decision makers and managers to make informed decisions regarding biodiversity.

After comparison of biotic occurrences to stewardship, it is also necessary to compare with categories of management status. The purpose of this comparison is to identify the need for change in management status for the distribution of individual elements or areas containing high degrees of diversity. Such changes can be accomplished in many ways that do not affect the stewardship status. GAP currently uses a scale of 1 to 4 to denote relative degree of maintenance of biodiversity for each tract. A status of “1” denotes the highest, most permanent level of maintenance, and “4” represents the lowest level of biodiversity management, or unknown status. In reality, there exists a gradient of human impacts on the land with no landscape unmodified to some extent by human activities, but this categorization is useful for analytical purposes.

Stewardship map data were assembled from two sources. 1:100,000 data were carried forward from previous work at the Idaho Gap Analysis Lab completed from 1989-1991 (Caicco et al. 1995). That data set included major administrative land units including those under federal, state, tribal, and private ownership.

Status 1 and 2 polygons, digitized at 1:24,000 scale, were provided by the Idaho Conservation Data Center (CDC) and were combined with existing 1:100,000 data. Sliver polygons, resulting from the discrepancy between parcel boundaries digitized at disparate scales, were removed, as were those polygons smaller than 2 hectares, the minimum mapping unit (mmu) for Idaho Gap Analysis. Polygons in the land stewardship coverage were assigned protection status values from 1 to 4 based on their owner and management status tracked by Idaho Conservation Data Center.

Public lands (federal and state) comprised approximately 14,980,800 ha (69.31%) of Idaho. State lands accounted for approximately 1,109,400 ha (5.13%) of Idaho. Private lands made up 6,448,100 ha (29.83%) of Idaho. Of this amount, 11,200 ha (0.174%) is in status-1 management. The Nature Conservancy owns and manages 94.53% of all private status-1 lands in the state (Table 4.2).

The area of Idaho land in status 1 and 2 was 321,500 ha (1.49%) and 2,229,500 ha (10.32%), respectively. Protection status 3 lands covered 12,442,600 ha (57.57%) of Idaho, and 6,437,000 ha (29.78%) were in status 4. The majority of status 2 lands were contained in Idaho's wilderness area complex, managed by the USFS (1,556,900 ha, 69.83% of status 2 lands). Other major status 2 land managers were Department of Energy (Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory (INEEL) 231,600 ha, 10.39%), wildlife protection areas and wildlife refuges managed by the US Fish and Wildlife Service (33,000 ha, 1.48% of status 2 lands) and Idaho Department of Fish and Game (Wildlife Management Areas, 119,500 ha, 5.36%).

ANALYSIS BASED ON STEWARDSHIP AND MANAGEMENT

The primary objective of GAP is to provide information on the distribution and status of several elements of biological diversity. Intersecting the land stewardship and management map with the distribution of the elements resulted in tables summarizing the area and percent of total mapped distribution of each element in different land stewardship and management categories. The data were formatted to allow users to query the representation of each element in different land stewardship and management categories, as appropriate to their own management objectives. This formed the basis of GAP's mission to provide landowners and managers with the information necessary to conduct informed policy development, planning, and management for biodiversity maintenance.

Although GAP seeks to identify habitat types and species not adequately represented in the current network of biodiversity management areas, it is unrealistic to create a standard definition of "adequate representation" for either land cover types or individual species (Noss et al. 1995). A practical solution to this problem is to report both percentages and absolute area of each vegetation type or vertebrate species in biodiversity management areas, as described above, and allow the user to determine which types are adequately represented in natural areas based on detailed studies of the ecology, population viability assessments as well as studies of the spatial and temporal dimensions of ecological processes. Clearly, opinions will differ among users, but this disagreement is an issue of policy, not scientific analysis. We have, however, provided a breakdown along five levels of representation (0- <1%, 1- <10%, 10- <20%, 20- <50%, and ≥50%). The <1% level indicates those elements with essentially none of their predicted distribution in protected areas. Levels 10%, 20% and 50% have been recommended in the literature as necessary amounts of conservation (Odum and Odum 1972, Specht et al. 1974, Ride 1975, Miller 1984, Noss 1991, Noss and Cooperrider 1994), although biologically defensible goals may be much higher (Soule and Sanjayan 1998).

Of Idaho's 71 mapped natural vegetation cover types (excluding 1000's, 2000, 3102, 5000, 9800, 9900), five had less than 1% of their total area represented in the combined protected statuses of 1 and 2. Twenty-six cover types had between 1% and 10% of their total area in

status 1 and 2 lands. Nine cover types identified by the ID-GAP project had more than 50% of their total area in status 1 and 2 lands.

For the analysis of vertebrate distributions against land stewardship, we evaluated only those species that were not introduced or considered strongly associated with human-developed habitats (317 of 379 total vertebrate species modeled). We found 123 vertebrate species (38.8% of all 317 vertebrate species considered) with less than 10% of their predicted habitat on status-1 and -2 lands. This included 61 bird species (31.6% of all bird species considered), 38 mammals (42.2% of all mammal species considered), 16 reptiles (76.2% of all reptiles species considered), and eight amphibians (61.5% of all amphibian species considered). The Clark's grebe (*Aechmophorus clarkii*) was the only species to have greater than 50% of its predicted habitat in status-1 and -2 lands.

CONCLUSIONS and IMPLICATIONS

At least 43.7% of natural land cover types and 38.8% of native, non-anthropogenic terrestrial vertebrates have been identified by ID-GAP as having levels of occurrence on lands managed for the long-term maintenance of biological diversity below what may be required for maintenance of viable populations. These underprotected (or under-represented) land cover types and vertebrate species occur mostly at lower elevations under a variety of land stewardships including substantial areas of private ownership.

This project has provided Idaho with the most spatially refined and thematically detailed statewide compilation of information on Idaho's land cover types, vertebrate distributions, and land conservation status. These data should be considered an update to any previous information created as part of the ID-GAP program, and while more accurate and detailed data may exist for localized parts of Idaho, the data presented here is an enhancement over other conservation datasets currently being used statewide. Using these data, a myriad of research opportunities now exist.

To increase the utility of these data layers and their useful lifespan, continuing research needs to be directed toward three main areas: (1) further assessing the quality, appropriate uses, and limitations of the existing data layers; (2) refining the existing data based on continuing research, new data, and identified errors; and (3) developing methods to apply the data to real-world problems and applications affecting land use planning, management and conservation. There is much work yet to be done to refine the ID-GAP products and develop them into an indispensable tool for conservation planning in Idaho. Along these lines, we make the following suggestions for initial steps to improve the quality and usability of ID-GAP data:

1. further accuracy assessment of existing data layers,
2. periodic updates to the Idaho land cover map,
3. continual updating of the vertebrate habitat models,
4. continual updating of the Idaho land stewardship layer,
5. development of a system to disseminate ID-GAP data and support users.

**The complete 226-page Idaho 2002 GAP Analysis is available
at <http://www.gap.uidaho.edu/>**

Appendix

IDAHO

What's on that CD?

The CD ROM included with the 2003-2007 Idaho SCORTP has the entire document in PDF format. In addition, it includes the entire Idaho GAP Analysis, county profiles of all 44 Idaho counties and additional material that may prove helpful to planners. Just insert the CD into your computer. It should start by itself. If it does not, select your CD drive in your file manager program and double click on the SCORTP icon.

